

McGUFFEY'S

**ECLECTIC
SPELLING
BOOK**

REVISED EDITION



VAN ANTWERP · BRAGG & CO
CINCINNATI ♦ NEW YORK

S. A. Davis.

age 11

|||||

18



ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.



MC GUFFEY'S

ECLECTIC

SPELLING-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.



VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.,

CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.

PREFACE.

IN revising this book, care has been taken to preserve all the excellences that have so long and so favorably distinguished MCGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC SPELLING-BOOK: and the chief changes that have been made, have been suggested by the evident plan of the original work.

The old system of indicating the pronunciation by numerals, called "superiors,"* has been abandoned, and the diacritical marks used by Webster have been adopted. The Revised Speller conforms in orthography, pronunciation, and syllabication to the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Exercises have been given on each of the distinctive marks used in the book, as will be seen by reference to Lessons 36-57.

A number of lessons have been added in the department of prefixes and suffixes, and now nearly all the more common of these etymological principles have been explained. (See Lessons 136-167.)

In arranging the text of the several lessons, the object has been not to appeal merely to arbitrary memory, but to associate each lesson with some principle of sound, meaning, or accent, which would tend to aid the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of our language. Several distinct lessons on pronunciation are given, and towards the close of the book numerous lessons of difficult words in orthography have been introduced.

Instead of indicating silent letters by italics, as has hitherto been done, a new type has been made in which such letters are canceled, thus enabling the pupil to discover their *status* at a glance.

The pages have been enlivened, as in the other books of this Series, by attractive engravings.

The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of W. B. Watkins, D.D., who planned and executed this revision.

DECEMBER, 1879.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

THE English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Letters are divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

The Vowels are those letters which can be perfectly sounded without the aid of any other letter. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w*, and *y*.

The vowel sounds of *w* and *y* are the same as those of *u* and *i*. *A, e*, and *o* are always vowels. *I, u, w*, and *y* are sometimes consonants.

A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound.

When *both* vowels are sounded, the diphthong is called PROPER, because then it is really a DIPHTHONG, or *double sound*; that is, the sounds of the vowels unite; as, *oi* in *oil*; *ou* in *sound*.

When only *one* of the vowels is sounded, the diphthong is called IMPROPER, because then, as one of the vowels is silent, it is not *properly* a DIPHTHONG, though it takes that name; as, *oa* in *boat*, *ui* in *suit*, where *a* and *i* are silent.

The following diphthongs are in common use, viz.: *oi, oy, ou, ow, ae, ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, oa, oe, ua, ue, ui*; as in *toil, boy, round, plow, seal, coal, head, sail, say, aught, yeoman*. Of these, *oi, oy, ou*, and *ow* are generally proper diphthongs; though sometimes *ou* and *ow* are improper, as in *famous*, where *o* is silent, and in *slow*, where *w* is silent.

A Triphthong is the union of *three* vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*. The triphthong is properly a union of *letters*, not *sounds*.

OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS.

All the vowels, and some of the consonants, have several sounds; in this book these sounds are indicated by *diacritical marks*, as in the following tables:

TABLE OF VOCALS.

Long Sounds.

ā,	as in	āte.	ē,	as in	ēve.
â,	"	eâre.	ẽ,	"	ẽrr.
ä,	"	ärm.	ī,	"	īge.
â,	"	lâst.	ō,	"	ōde.
â,	"	all.	ū,	"	ūse.

ōō, as in fōol.

Short Sounds.

ă,	as in	ăm.	ǒ,	as in	ǒdd.
ě,	"	ělm.	ŭ,	"	ŭp.
ī,	"	īn.	ōō,	"	lōók.

Diphthongs.

oi, oy, as in oil, boy. | ou, ow, as in out, owl.

TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in	bīb.	v,	as in	vālvē.
d,	"	dīd.	th,	"	thīs.
g,	"	gīg.	z,	"	zīne.
j,	"	jūg.	zh,	"	āzure.
n,	"	nīne.	r,	"	rāre.
m,	"	māim.	w,	"	wē.
ng,	"	hāng.	y,	"	yēt.

l, as in lūll.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

f,	as in	fīfe.	t,	as in	tārt.
h,	"	hīm.	sh,	"	shē.
k,	"	eāke.	ch,	"	chăt.
p,	"	pīpe.	th,	"	thīck.
s,	"	sāme.	wh,	"	whỹ.

NOTE.—The foregoing forty-four sounds are those most employed in the English language. Some of these sounds are represented by other letters, as shown in the following table. For further instruction concerning the sounds, see Lessons 36–57.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ö, as in	what.	ÿ, for	ï, as in	mÿth.
ê, “	â, “	thêre.	e, “	k, “	cân.
ë, “	ā, “	feint.	ç, “	s, “	çîte.
î, “	ē, “	polîçe.	çh, “	sh, “	çhāîçe.
ī, “	ē, “	sīr.	eh, “	k, “	ehāos.
ò, “	ŭ, “	sòn.	ġ, “	j, “	ġëm.
o, “	ōō, “	tò.	n, “	ng, “	īnk.
o, “	ōō, “	wòlf.	z, “	z, “	ăz.
ô, “	â, “	fôrk.	s, “	sh, “	sÿre.
ō, “	ē, “	wôrkh.	x, “	gz, “	ěxăet.
u, “	ōō, “	full.	gh, “	f, “	lăugh.
û, “	ē, “	bûrn.	ph, “	f, “	phlôx.
u, “	ōō, “	rûde.	qu, “	k, “	pîque.*
ÿ, “	ī, “	flÿ.	qu, “	kw, “	quît.

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with ū; as in *new* (*pro. nū*). A has, in a few words, the sound of ě; as in *says* (*pro. sěz*). U has, in a few words, the sound of ě; as in *bury* (*pro. běr'ry*); or that of ĩ, as in *busy* (*pro. bĭz'zy*):

OF THE CONSONANTS.

The **Consonants** are those letters which can not be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and sometimes *i, u, w*, and *y*. The consonants are divided into **MUTES** and **SEMI-VOWELS**.

The **Mutes** are those consonants that admit of no sound without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

*NOTE.—The *u* is canceled in this book when *qu* is sounded like *k*.

The **Semi-vowels** are those consonants that can be sounded imperfectly by themselves. They are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semi-vowels are called **LIQUIDS**; viz., *l, m, n*, and *r*. They are called liquids because they unite so readily with other sounds, or flow into them.

OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A **Syllable** is a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered by a single impulse of the voice: it may have one or more letters; as, *a, bad, bad-ness*.

A **Word** is either a syllable or a combination of syllables; as, *not, notion*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; as, *man*.

A word of two syllables is called a **Dissyllable**; as, *manly*.

A word of three syllables is called a **Trisyllable**; as, *manliness*. Words of more than three syllables are called **Polysyllables**.

Accent is a stress of voice placed upon some one syllable more than the others. Every word composed of two or more syllables has one of them accented. This accent is denoted by a mark (') at the end of the accented syllable; as, *mid'night, a ban'don*.

A **Primitive Word** is one which is not derived from any other word; as, *man, great, full*.

A **Derivative Word** is one which is formed from some other word by adding something to it; as, *manful, greatness, fully*.

A **Simple Word** is one which is not composed of more than one word; as, *kind, man, stand, ink*.

A **Compound Word** is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *ink-stand, wind-mill*.

Spelling is naming or writing the letters of a word.

Script Alphabet.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z

LOWER-CASE LETTERS.

a b c d e f g h i
j k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z

THE ALPHABET.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

THE ALPHABET.

a	b	c	d
e	f	g	h
i	j	k	l
m	n	o	p
q	r	s	t
u	v	w	x
	y	z	

PICTORIAL ALPHABET.

A



a

Ax

B



b

Boy

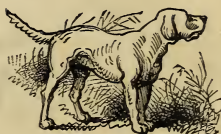
C



c

Cat

D



d

Dog

E



e

Elk

F



f

Fox

G



g

Girl

H



h

Hen

I



i

Ink

J



j

Jug

K



k

Kid

L



l

Lark

M



m

Man

N



n

Nut

O



o

Ox

P



p

Pig

Q



q

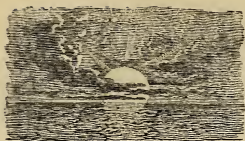
Quail

R



r

Rat

S**s**

Sun

T**t**

Top

U**u**

Urn

V**v**

Vine

W**w**

Wren

X**x**

X

Y**y**

Yak

Z**z**

Zebra

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Lesson 1.

bā	dā	fā	hā	ǎb	ǎe	ǎd	ǎf
bē	dē	fē	hē	ěb	ěe	ěd	ěf
bī	dī	fī	hī	ib	ie	id	if
bō	dō	fō	hō	ob	oe	od	of
bū	dū	fū	hū	ub	ue	ud	uf
jā	kā	lā	mā	ǎg	ǎj	ǎk	ǎl
jē	kē	lē	mē	ěg	ěj	ěk	ěl
jī	kī	lī	mī	ig	ij	ik	il
jō	kō	lō	mō	og	oj	ok	ol
jū	kū	lū	mū	ug	uj	uk	ul
nā	pā	rā	sā	ǎm	ǎn	ǎp	ǎr
nē	pē	rē	sē	ēm	ēn	ēp	ēr
nī	pī	rī	sī	im	in	ip	ir
nō	pō	rō	sō	om	on	op	or
nū	pū	rū	sū	um	un	up	ur
tā	vā	wā	zā	ǎş	ǎt	ǎv	ǎx
tē	vē	wē	zē	ēs	ět	ev	ex
tī	vī	wī	zī	iş	it	iv	ix
tō	vō	wō	zō	os	ot	ov	ox
tū	vū	wū	zū	us	ut	uv	ux

Lesson 2.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
elā	elē	elī	elō	elū	elȳ
flā	flē	flī	flō	flū	flȳ
glā	glē	glī	glō	glū	glȳ
plā	plē	plī	plō	plū	plȳ
brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brȳ
erā	erē	erī	erō	erū	erȳ
drā	drē	dri	drō	drū	drȳ
frā	frē	fri	frō	frū	frȳ
grā	grē	grī	grō	grū	grȳ
prā	prē	pri	prō	prū	prȳ
stā	stē	stī	stō	stū	stȳ
trā	trē	tri	trō	trū	trȳ
skā	skē	skī	skō	skū	skȳ
chā	chē	chī	chō	chū	chȳ
smā	smē	smī	smō	smū	smȳ
snā	snē	snī	snō	snū	snȳ
shā	shē	shī	shō	shū	shȳ
spā	spē	spī	spō	spū	spȳ
thā	thē	thī	thō	thū	thȳ



Lesson 3.

băt	běd	bĭd	böğ	büğ
hăg	lęg	hĭp	föp	müd
măn	fěn	fĭt	höt	rüg
lăp	gět	dĭm	röt	hüm
păt	těn	mĭx	föb	fün
tăp	wět	hĭd	döt	hüt
hăd	lăd	năg	răn	hăt
fěd	pęg	děn	bět	pěn
fĭn	dĭp	hĭş	sĭx	dĭd
fög	möp	höd	eön	söd
tüb	güm	hüg	gün	eüt

Lesson 4.

Long Sound of A.

dāṭə	jādə	eāmə	eāgə	bānə
lātə	fādə	dāmə	pāgə	lāçə
mātə	rātə	sāmə	sāgə	wākə

Long Sound of E.

mē	wē	shē	hēed	wēed
fēe	jēer	fēed	dēed	dēep
fēel	lēer	mēek	kēep	pēep
sēek	vēer	bēef	rēel	wēep

Long Sound of I.

pīḷə	dīkə	fīrə	līfə	bīdə
fīḷə	līkə	tīrə	rīfə	hīdə
mīḷə	pīkə	sīrə	wīfə	rīdə

Long Sound of O.

eōḷə	dōlt	bōnə	hōpə	dōtə
nōḷə	jōlt	eōnə	pōpə	nōtə
bōḷə	mōlt	hōnə	rōpə	vōtə
rōvə	bōlt	tōnə	eōpə	hōld

Long Sound of U.

lūrə	eūbə	mūtə	lūnə	hūgə
eūrə	tūbə	dūkə	dūnə	pūḷə
pūrə	lūtə	jūtə	ūçə	eūə

Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erăb	blĕd	chĭp	shōt	bŭmp
ġrăb	flĕd	shĭp	blōt	lŭmp
drăb	slĕd	whĭp	spōt	pŭmp
slăb	spĕd	slĭp	plōt	jŭmp
stăb	thĕn	drĭp	trōt	hŭmp
brăġ	bĕnt	spĭt	elōġ	bŭlk
erăm	bĕst	erĭb	frōġ	jŭst
elăn	hĕmp	ġĭft	plōd	drŭġ
elăd	vĕst	kĭng	stōp	shŭt
dăsh	wĕst	ġrĭt	elōd	hŭsh

Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bărd	dĕāl	tănk	dĕll	ĭll
eărd	vĕāl	rănk	tĕll	bĭll
hărd	mĕāl	sănk	wĕll	fĭll
bărk	nĕāt	hănk	yĕll	rĭll
dărk	hĕāt	dănk	bĕlt	hĭll
dĭnt	băng	dĭmĕ	răvĕ	eŭll
hĭnt	făng	lĭmĕ	ġăvĕ	dŭll
lĭnt	ġăng	tĭnĕ	lăvĕ	ġŭll
mĭnt	hăng	fĭnĕ	păvĕ	hŭll
tĭnt	răng	mĭnĕ	săvĕ	mŭll

Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzø	snēer	drīvø	ġlōbø	dēan
erāzø	erēed	tribø	drōnø	bēan
shāpø	stēep	brīnø	stōnø	bēad
stātø	slēek	spīrø	prōbø	bēam
erāpø	flēet	brīdø	shōrø	lēan
fūmø	smītø	blāmø	elēar	mōpø
spūmø	spītø	flāmø	drēar	mōld
flūkø	quītø	slātø	blēar	tōrø
flūmø	whīnø	spādø	spēar	rōbø
dūrø	spīnø	prātø	smēar	pōkø

Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	small	erāmp	brīng	mōan
ġrāsp	stall	stāmp	elīng	eōast
flāsk	fall	ġrānd	slīng	tōast
ġrāft	wall	stānd	swīng	rōast
erāft	squall	lāmp	thīng	rōach
bōok	bōon	stōrk	wad	pōd
ġōod	spōon	hōrsø	was	rōb
tōok	blōom	snōrt	wash	rōck
fōot	brōom	shōrt	wast	sōft
hōok	stōol	nōrth	what	lōst

Lesson 9.

Long Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

fā'tal	lē'gal	lō'eal	eū'bit
nā'tal	rē'gal	fō'eal	dū'el
pā'pal	rē'al	vō'eal	hū'man
pā'gan	pē'nal	ō'ral	ū'nit
bā'by	tā'per	ō'val	dū'ly
lā'dy	dī'al	tō'tal	fū'ry
lā'zy	trī'al	bō'ny	jū'ry
mā'zy	fī'nal	eō'ny	pū'ny
nā'vy	vī'tal	gō'ry	pū'pil
rā'cy	rī'val	rō'sy	hū'mid
Sā'tan	vī'al	pō'sy	tū'mid

Lesson 10.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

āl'um	ěl'der	çiv'il	eul'prit
āl'to	hēe'tie	dīt'ty	elūm'sy
eān'ter	hēlm'et	gīd'dy	dūl'cet
mār'ry	fēn'nel	fīl'ly	fūn'nel
rāl'ly	kēn'nel	sīl'ly	gūl'ly
nāp'kin	bēl'fry	līv'id	būck'et
hāp'py	ēd'dy	līm'it	gūs'set
pān'try	ēn'try	līm'ber	sūl'len
rām'mer	ēn'vy	rīv'et	sūm'mon
mām'mon	tēst'y	līn'en	hūr'ry
tāb'let	sēlf'ish	mīl'let	mūl'let

Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

eârø	fäst	chärm	eämp	war
mârø	mäst	chärt	dämp	warp
shârø	eask	lârd	hând	warm
spârø	mâsk	ärm	lând	ward
snârø	päst	yârd	sând	warn
gâmø	seär	låkø	wâft	frây
lâmø	spär	dälø	râft	plây
nâmø	stär	gälø	châff	grây
fâmø	gärb	eapø	âft	stây
tâmø	bärb	shâmø	stâff	brây

Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

dân'ger	âm'ber	lârd'er	elât'ter
mân'ger	bân'ter	mâr'gin	flât'ter
quāk'er	bân'ner	är'dent	lât'ter
quâ'ver	hând'y	är'my	mât'ter
drâ'per	mân'nâ	ärt'ist	pât'ter
wâ'ger	eân'çer	här'vest	tât'ter
fâ'vor	pân'der	pär'ty	râg'ged
flâ'vor	tâm'per	tär'dy	räck'et
sâ'vor	plân'et	är'dor	vân'ish
mâ'jor	hâm'per	eär'pet	gäl'lant
eä'per	stâm'mer	gär'ment	pât'tern

Lesson 13.

Various Sounds of E.

shēep	ċē'dar	bēt'ter	elēr'gy
erēep	fē'ver	fēt'ter	fēr'vor
slēep	trē'mor	lēt'ter	hēr'mit
swēep	ġē'nus	ĕn'ter	mēr'cy
spēed	sē'eret	ĕv'er	sēr'mon
brēezē	rē'bus	nĕv'er	sēr'pent
tēeth	sē'quel	sĕv'er	mēr'chant
snēezē	sē'quencē	dĕx'ter	vēr'bal
brēed	hē'ro	mĕm'ber	vēr'diet
blēed	zē'ro	plĕn'ty	pēr'son
frēed	sē'eant	vĕn'om	fēr'ment

Lesson 14.

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	brī'er	bīb'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	ċī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'ser	dīf'fer	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'ōn
ġīrl	vī'per	frit'ter	chīrp'er
shīrt	elī'ent	līt'ter	ġīrl'ish
squīrm	ġī'ant	rīv'er	ġīrd'er
squīrt	ī'tem	shīv'er	stīr'less
thīrd	ī'cy	sīl'ver	fīrst'ly
rīt	spī'ral	īn'ner	bīrth'dāy
ġīrd	ī'vy	līv'er	mīrth'ful

Lesson 15.

Various Sounds of O.

brō'ker	eōl'ie	eôr'net	wōrst
elō'ver	tōn'ie	eôr'set	eòmǽ
drōv'er	tōp'ie	ôr'ġan	lòvǽ
ġrō'ġer	mōr'al	sôr'did	dòvǽ
ō'ver	eōm'mà	tôr'pid	shōōt
ō'dor	dōġ'ġed	fôrm'al	mōōn
sō'lar	dōe'tor	fôr'ty	mōōsǽ
pō'lar	eōp'per	lôrd'ly	tōōth
pōk'er	fōd'der	môrn'ing	ġôġǽ
hōmǽ'ly	fōs'ter	ôrb'it	mōst
pō'em	pōn'der	môr'tal	prōp

Lesson 16.

Various Sounds of U.

hū'mor	būt'ter	mûr'der	pru'dent
jū'ror	mūt'ter	mûr'mur	fru'ġal
tū'mor	rūd'der	tûr'ban	tru'ly
stū'por	shūt'ter	tûr'nip	tru'ant
tû'tor	sûf'fer	tûr'kǽy	eru'et
eū'ratǽ	sûp'per	pûr'pōrt	bru'in
lū'ġid	mûm'my	eûrl'y	dru'id
stū'dent	mûs'ket	fûr'ry	ru'in
stū'pid	nûm'ber	fûr'nish	ru'by
lû'nar	nût'mǽġ	eûr'vet	bru'ta
tû'mult	stût'ter	bûr'den	ġru'el



Lesson 17.

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

Jūnø	fûrl	hŭsk	frôm	hălt
dūpø	hûrl	mŭsk	pôm̃p	mălt
tūnø	tûrn	rŭsk	rôm̃p	sălt
flûtø	chûrn	stŭng	lōng	wăltz
plūmø	hûrt	plŭck	sōng	swan
glūø	eûrl	drŭnk	strōng	wəp
drōop	dëck	chill	fôr	shēath
glōom	nëck	drill	êorn	shell
lōop	nëxt	quill	fôrk	shörn
hōof	tëxt	skill	fôrm	shout
rōof	dësk	spill	sôrt	shrüb
prōof	nëst	frill	tôrch	shrŭg

Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wākē'	be hēst'	be hīnd'	re çēdē'
be eāmē'	be sēt'	be sīdē'	eon erētē'
be hāvē'	ea dēt'	be tīdē'	eom pētē'
be tākē'	de fēnd'	de rīvē'	se erētē'
e lātē'	de pēnd'	re çitē'	eon çēdē'
per vādē'	re pēl'	re tīrē'	eon vēnē'
for sākē'	at tēnd'	re vīlē'	im pēdē'
a bātē'	eon sēnt'	re mīšē'	re plētē'
ere ātē'	im pēnd'	re vīvē'	un sēen'
es tātē'	im pēl'	eon nīvē'	su prēmē'
re lātē'	eom pēl'	ex çitē'	re lēāsē'

Lesson 19.

be rātē'	a bōdē'	ex pīrē'	a eūtē'
a pāçē'	a lōnē'	eon fīdē'	a būsē'
re bātē'	a tōnē'	eon fīnē'	eon fūsē'
de bātē'	af fōrd'	eon spīrē'	de dūçē'
de fāçē'	ea jōlē'	po lītē'	de lūdē'
de fāmē'	de pōsē'	re elīnē'	ma tūrē'
se dātē'	eom pōsē'	re fīnē'	pol lūtē'
eol lātē'	en fōrçē'	re pīnē'	pro eūrē'
re gālē'	en rōbē'	re quīrē'	re būkē'
em pālē'	ex plōrē'	re spīrē'	re dūçē'
en gāgē'	ex pōsē'	ū nītē'	se elūdē'
en rāgē'	im pōrt'	en twīnē'	se eūrē'

Lesson 20.

blādē	plāsh	brēām	drēss	twīnē
glādē	elāsh	erēām	swēll	blind
grādē	erāsh	drēām	spēnd	grīnd
shādē	smāsh	glēām	spēck	spīkē
trādē	trāsh	stēām	frēsh	smīlē
skātē	slāsh	strēām	whēlp	whīlē
brīsk	drōvē	blūsh	chēāp	eārvē
quilt	grōvē	flūsh	pēāch	fārçē
fīlth	stōvē	slūsh	tēāch	pārsē
pīnch	elōvē	brūsh	rēāch	bārgē
fīnch	smōtē	erūsh	blēāch	lārgē
mīnçē	stōrē	thrūsh	glēān	snārl

Lesson 21.

āb'bēy	rēē'ord	pīt'y	eōl'ter
āb'bot	chēck'er	dīs'tant	fō'eus
āt'om	ēd'it	dīn'gy	glō'ry
āsh'eş	lēv'el	dīz'zy	lō'eust
eāp'tor	mēth'od	fīn'ish	mō'ment
eār'rot	splēn'did	gīm'let	pō'tent
eāv'il	vēs'per	spīr'it	eō'gent
chāp'ter	wēst'ern	tīm'id	dō'tagē
pāāt'tel	bēd'lam	pīg'gin	nō'ted
sā'ereen	dēs'pot	tīn'sel	stōr'agē
tātē'm	rēn'der	tīp'pet	stō'ry
īcātē	tēm'pest	wīt'ness	prō'test

Lesson 22.

shākø	chōsø	mārch	pīnø	oil
snākø	prōsø	pārch	wīld	moil
bāstø	thōsø	stārch	mīld	eoil
hāstø	frōzø	lārch	tīlø	foil
tāstø	fōrø	lārck	slīdø	soil-
pāstø	pōrch	stārck	glīdø	toil
būnch	brōth	prīsm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sīxth	fēnø	eoy
lūnch	frōth	stīnt	hēnø	hoy
pūnch	mōth	smīth	pēnø	joy
plūmp	bōtch	whīst	thēnø	toy
stūmp	stōck	mīdst	whēnø	eloy

Lesson 23.

Monosyllables miscellaneously arranged.

frēe	elīp	shēlf	quēst	shīnø
spīn	hātø	chīdø	flāx	wōrø
shād	tāpø	frīngø	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāø	elōck	trīm	mārsh
pāck	mīrø	chēek	dōor	bōōth
bāth	kītø	full	elūng	wīnø
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	trōop	pūlp	join
pīpø	pīnk	glāss	grāpø	īnø
elūb	hīlt	lūrck	pōsø	hūda
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	gūrø

Lesson 24.

Words in which the final *e* is silent.

eā'blē	nēe'dlē	rāb'blē	būb'blē
fā'blē	Bī'blē	sām'plē	būn'dlē
gā'blē	tī'tlē	sīm'plē	erūm'blē
sā'blē	rī'flē	tēm'plē	mūf'flē
stā'blē	nō'blē	dīm'plē	mūz'zlē
erā'dlē	fick'lē	fid'dlē	pūd'dlē
lā'dlē	ām'plē	kīn'dlē	rūf'flē
mā'plē	āp'plē	līt'tlē	tūm'blē
stā'plē	bāf'flē	bōt'tlē	pūr'plē
bēe'tlē	bāt'tlē	eōb'blē	çīr'elē
fēe'blē	eāt'tlē	fōnd'lē	sād'dlē

Lesson 25.

ān'gel	āb'sent	bīsh'op	blūn'der
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blūs'ter
eā'ter	blānk'et	bīl'let	eūs'tom
flā'grant	elās'sie	blīs'ter	eūt'ler
frā'grant	erāg'gy	çīn'der	eūt'ter
hās'ty	dām'sel	erīck'et	sūm'mer
hāt'tred	dān'dy	fīf'ty	sūn'der
lā'bel	fāb'rie	fīl'let	shūd'der
pā'tent	fām'ish	līm'pid	thūn'der
sā'ered	frān'tie	pīl'fer	tūm'bler
stātē'ment	lāth'er	pīl'lar	ūl'çer
vā'cātē	lāv'ish	prīnt'er	ūn'der

Lesson 26.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—These lessons are intended as exercises in the *meaning* as well as the *spelling* of words. Distinguish carefully words of similar sound, but which differ in their spelling. At the recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the pupils required to write them out neatly and correctly upon their slates or on the black-board.

He ate seven or eight apples. Send the pale maid with the pail of milk. He owed for the paper on which he wrote an ode to the moon. We are not quite ready for the quiet man. Age gives edge to wine. He said the idol looked like a satyr. Clever satire often rouses the idle.

Lesson 27.

Sounds of *ai*, *ou*, *ow*, and *ea*.

pāĭd	bound	ēow	chēāt	hēād
grāĭn	found	how	trēāt	dēād
stāĭd	ground	town	bēāst	stēād
wāĭf	hound	growl	blēāt	trēād
rāĭl	mound	elown	prēāch	drēād
flāĭl	pound	frown	spēāk	thrēād
quāĭl	round	erown	strēāk	swēāt
snāĭl	sound	drown	fēāst	dēāth

Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'ag̃e	frĕn'zy	bĭck'er	blôs'som
băl'last	ĕmp'ty	erĭt'ie	eōt'tŏn
bănt'ling	ġĕn'try	dĭg'it	eōm'ie
eăn'to	mĕr'it	flĭm'sy	drŏp'sy
răs'eal	mĕn'tal	flĭp'pant	flŏr'id
lăs'so	shĕr'iff	frĭg'id	frŏl'ie
ăn'tie	tĕn'dril	in'fant	ġŏs'pel
săd'ness	vĕl'lum	in'gress	ġŏs'sip
săl'ver	vĕl'vet	in'măt̃e	hŏr'rid
sănd'y	nĕe'tar	in'quest	jŏl'ly
măġ'ġot	vĕs'try	in'seet	rŏck'et

Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny 2	dĕl'i eat̃e	lĭb'er ât̃e
băr'o ny	dĕs'o lat̃e	lĭm'i tăt̃e
eăv'i ty	dĕr'o ġāt̃e	ĭm'mo lăt̃e
făe'ul ty	dĕv'as tăt̃e	in'di eăt̃e
ġrăv'i ty	ĕm'ŭ lăt̃e	in'ti măt̃e
măl'a dy	hĕș'i tăt̃e	in'du răt̃e
văn'i ty	mĕd'i tăt̃e	in'vo eăt̃e
ăm'pu tăt̃e	pĕt'ri fȳ	ĭr'ri tăt̃e
ăb'so lūt̃e	plĕn'i tūt̃e	lĭt'i ġāt̃e
ăl'ti tūt̃e	rĕe'ti tūt̃e	mĭl'i tăt̃e
ăm'ba lanġe	rĕș'o lūt̃e	stĭp'ŭ lăt̃e

Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

prīmē	swīnē	straw	crawl
brayn	snōrē	glōss	flānk
brick	chārgē	erōw	quēnch
grēen	tīngē	shārk	Seōtch
chēst	gōōsē	brānd	thrīft
spācē	prow	twīst	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	slīcē	twāin
līmp	serew	thrōb	thrīcē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flesh
fīnch	flāsh	flaw	twēlvē
flūng	elēan	lōaf	seālē

Lesson 31.

Long Sounds of I and U, and short Sounds of E and I.

a bīdē'	ae eūzē'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a likē'	im pūrē'	eon tēnt'	ad dīet'
a livē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīzē'	as sūmē'	in tēnt'	ecom mīt'
de cīdē'	ecom mūtē'	dis sēet'	eon sīst'
de fīlē'	ecom mūnē'	de jēet'	de pīet'
de fīnē'	ecom pūtē'	de tēst'	dis till'
de rīdē'	eon elūdē'	de tēet'	e mīt'
de sīrē'	eon fūtē'	in spēet'	en līst'
dī vīdē'	dis pūtē'	ob jēet'	en rīch'
dī vīnē'	en dūrē'	re spēet'	for bīd'

Lesson 32.

Silent Letters.

B is silent after *m* and before *t*, and *p* is silent before *s*. The silent letters are canceled in this lesson, as they are throughout the book.

lămb	nŭmb	děbt	děbt'or
eōmb	bōmb	doubt	doubt'fŭl
tōmb	erŭmb	psălm	sŭb'tlĕ
dŭmb	thŭmb	pshaw	psal'ter

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

The lamb is a dumb animal. He climbed the hill to the tomb, but his limbs became numb. Comb your hair, but do not thumb your book. Bombs are now commonly called "shells." The debtor, who was a subtle man, doubted his word, and gave not a crumb of comfort. Take your psalter and select a joyous psalm. His answer was, "Pshaw!"

Lesson 33.

Sounds of *igh*, *oa*, *shr*, and *thr*.

nigh	lōad	eōax	shrănk	thrăsh
thigh	ōats	hōax	shrewd	thrĕat
fight	bōat	ōath	shrift	thrōng
light	ōak	eōach	shrikĕ	thrōvĕ
flight	fōal	floāt	shrŭnk	thrŭst
fright	gōat	pōach	thrill	thrōat
tight	sōap	hōarsĕ	thrĕe	thrŭm

Lesson 34.

Long and short Sounds of A, and short Sound of E.

gāĭn	a bāsh'	dis pătch'	pre tēnd'
nāĭl	ea bāl'	dis trāet'	re flēet'
tāĭnt	ea nāl'	ex pānd'	re frēsh'
trāĭl	era vāt'	a bēt'	re lēnt'
āĭm	de eāmp'	be dēck'	re jēet'
māĭm	pro trāet'	be hēld'	re quēst'
trāĭn	re eānt'	be quēst'	re bēl'
strāĭn	re frāet'	de fēet'	re grēss'
chāĭn	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pāĭnt	at tāck'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quāĭnt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neġ lēet'

Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

ăe'ci dent	bēn'e fit	dĭf'fer ent
ăd'a mant	brēv'i ty	dĭf'fi eult
ăm'i ty	elēm'en cy	fĭl'a ment
ăn'i mal	dēs'ti ny	ĭn'ere ment
ăn'nu al	nēġ'li ġent	ĭn'do lent
eān'is ter	pēnd'ū lūm	hĭs'to ry
flăt'ter y	rēm'e dy	ĭn'ju ry
fām'i ly	rēġ'ū lar	pĭl'lo ry
lāx'i ty	rēl'e vant	sĭm'i lar
măn'i fest	pēn'i tençé	tĭt'ū lar
măn'i fōld	pēn'e trāté	tĭm'or ōūs

Lesson 36.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS.

In this lesson, and in the pages immediately following, will be found forty-three exercises on the various sounds of the English language. Some of these have been given already, but are repeated here for the more thorough instruction of the pupil. Let the teacher carefully discriminate between the different sounds of the vowels, and fully drill the scholars in their correct enunciation.

1. Regular Long Sound of A, marked ā.

mākē	lā'tent	brāvē	a bāsē'ment
sāfē	chām'ber	erāvē	a bātē'ment
gāzē	pās'try	grāvē	ad jā'cent
sāint	mān'gy	shāvē	a wā'ken

Lesson 37.

2. Regular Short Sound of A, marked ā.

spān	ād'der	erāck	eān'di dātē
trāp	ān'vil	glānd	eāl'i eo
plāt	bān'ish	slāck	grāt'i tūdē
shām	brān'dy	plājd	māg'is trātē

3. Sound of A before r in such words as *air*, *care*, marked ā.

dārē	af fāir'	chāir	trans pār'ent
rārē	de spāir'	prāyer	for beār'ançē
flārē	be wārē'	seārē	pār'ent agē
glārē	eom pārē'	squārē	eārē'ful ness

Lesson 38.

4. Sound of the Italian A, as in *arm*, marked *ä*.

färm	är'bor	gärd	är'gu ment
härm	är'mor	dänt	är'ti chöké
bärn	bär'ber	härsh	eär'di nal
yärn	eär'gö	jänt	eär'pen ter

5. Sound of A in certain words before *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, and in a few before *nce* and *nt*, marked *ä*, as in *staff*.

mäss	chänçé	gäsp	chän'cel lor
eläss	päss'pört	quäff	chän'çer y
väst	mäs'ter	chänt	eräft'i ness
täsk	gräft'ed	präncé	ad vän'tagé

Lesson 39.

6. Sound of broad A, as in *all*, marked *a*.

thrall	de bauch'	drawl	ay'di encé
tall	de fault'	payn	layd'a blé
wart	de fraud'	sprawl	play's'i blé
ayé	as sault'	warmth	talk'a tive

7. Short Sound of broad A, as in *what*, marked *a*.

wan	wan'ton	squash	squal'id ness
wand	wan'der	squab	wasp'ish ly
squat	squan'der	squad	watch'ful ness
watch	wal'lōw	swamp	what év'er



Lesson 40.

8. Regular Long Sound of E, as in *eve*, marked ē.

fēel	fē'mālē	wēan	dē'i ty
kēel	pēev'ish	thēsē	dē'çen çy
glēe	quē'ry	prīest	e grē'gīōūs
dēem	nēj'ther	chēer	frē'quen çy

9. Regular Short Sound of E, as in *end*, marked ĕ.

ēbb	pēn'ny	slēdğē	ēn'e my
frēt	sēē'ond	sprēad	rēē'oğ nīzē
hēlm	tēn'der	knēlt	lēn'i ty
thēm	rēē'tor	elēft	mēm'o ry

Lesson 41.

10. Sound of E as in *there*, marked ê. This corresponds with the sound of *a* in *care*.

nê'ér	pär têrr'ê'	whêrê up òn'
whêrê	êrê lǒng'	whêrê un tǒ'
thêrê òf'	thêrê bý'	whêrê a bouts'
hêîr'ess	whêrê ät'	whêrê with ä'

11. Sound of E like ā, as in *prey*, marked e.

they	neîgh'bor	neîgh'bor hōōd
whey	heî'nǒūs	sur vey'or
freîgh't	o bey'	pur vey'ancê
deîgn	in veîgh'	eon vey'ancê

Lesson 42.

12. Sound of E before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, and marked ē.

tērm	ēr'mīnê	tērsê	tēr'ma gānt
pēārl	ēār'ly	mērgê	pēr'son al
ērr	pēr'feet	yēār'n	mēr'chan dīșê
lēār'n	mēr'çer	swērvê	sēr'mon īzê

13. Regular Long Sound of I, as in *ice*, marked î.

fîfê	dî'et	Chrîst	brib'er y
erîmê	quî'et	spîçê	dî'a dem
shrînê	fî'at	strîvê	lî'a blê
thrîvê	plî'ant	slîmê	î'çî elê

Lesson 43.

14. Regular Short Sound of I, as in *ill*, marked *ī*.

stīng	pīv'ot	sprīng	dīf'fi dent
blīss	splīn'ter	twītch	pīn'a fōrē
īnch	tīn'der	thīck	īn'fa my
strīp	wīck'ed	sphīnx	līt'ur gy

15. Sound of I like that of long ē, as in *pie*, marked *ī*.

pe tītē'	fa tīgūē'	māg a zīnē'
an tīquē'	in trīgūē'	sūb ma rīnē'
ea prīcē'	po līcē'	vēr'di grīs
fas cīnē'	va līsē'	quar'an tīnē'

Lesson 44.

16. Sound of I before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked *ī*.

stīr	bīrth'rīgīt	gīrth	gīrl'ish ness
fīrst	gīrd'lē	thīrst	mīrth'ful ness
fīrm	īrk'sōmē	fīrth	thīr'ti eth
skīrt	vīr'gīn	smīrch	flīrt'ing ly

17. Regular Long Sound of O, as in *old*, marked *ō*.

hōst	pō'et	eħrōmē	fō'lī o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōyn	glō'ri fī
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

Lesson 45.

18. Regular Short Sound of O, as in *not*, marked ǒ.

bǒnd	mǒn'ster	erǒft	lǒn'gi tūde
frǒst	pǒt'ter	seǒnçe	prǒmpt'i tūde
lǒdǵe	lǒdǵ'ment	mǒsquē	nǒm'i nāte
prǒng	yǒn'der	frǒnd	ǒb'li gātē

19. Sound of O like short u, as in *dove*, marked ǒ.

mǒnth	blǒod'shēd	spǒngē	eǒv'ert ly
ǵlǒvē	lǒvē'ly	tǒngūē	eǒv'e nant
shǒvē	nǒth'ing	flǒod	brǒth'er hǒod
frǒnt	eǒv'et	blǒod	mǒth'er lǵ

Lesson 46.

20. Sound of O like ȳ long, as in *do*, marked ȳ.

whȳm	toȳr'ist	ǵrȳp	whȳ Ǜv'er
mȳvē	roȳ tīnē'	prȳvē	shȳē'-māk er
toȳr	throuȳh out'	doȳçhē	en toȳb'ment
shȳē	en toȳb'	yoȳth	mȳv'ing ly

21. Sound of O like ȳ short, as in *wolf*, marked ȳ.

wȳlf	bȳ'som	em bȳ'som	wȳl ver ēnē'
wȳlȳd	wȳm'an	un bȳ'som	wȳm'an ly
ȳȳlȳd	wȳlf'ish	wȳm'an hǒod	wȳm'an ish
shȳȳlȳd	wȳlf'-nēt	wȳst'ed	wȳlf'ish ly

Lesson 47.

22. Sound of O like ă (broad a), as in *form*, marked ô.

bôrn	tôrt'ûrø	eôrpsø	fôrm'al ĩst
hôn	fôrk'ed	thôn	eôr'mo rant
môrsø	fôr'mer	seôn	hôr'ta tĩvø
lôn	fôr'ward	seôrçh	môr'ti fỹ

23. Another mark has been added in this book to indicate a sound of O where it precedes *r*, as in *work*, marked ȳ.

wȳrk	wȳr'thy	wȳrsø	wȳr'thi lý
wȳrd	wȳr'ship	wȳrld	wȳrld'li ness
wȳrm	ẽf'fȳrt	whȳrl	wȳr'ship er
wȳrt	wȳrld'ly	whȳrt	wȳrk'ing-măn

Lesson 48.

24. Regular Long Sound of double O, as in *moon*, marked ȳ.

tȳl	mȳn'shĩnø	ȳrȳm	bȳr'ish ness
nȳn	nȳn'tĩdø	seȳȳl	ȳlȳm'i ly
spȳl	blȳm'ing	sȳthø	rȳm'i ness
ȳrȳvø	ȳlȳm'y	smȳth	sȳth'săy ing

25. Regular Short Sound of double O, as in *wool*, marked ȳ.

wȳl	hȳd'wĩk	brȳk	eȳp'er aȳø
lȳk	lȳk'out	erȳk	rȳk'er y
rȳk	wȳd'land	shȳk	bȳk'-bĩd er
hȳd	wȳl'ly	stȳd	erȳk'ed ness

Lesson 49.

26. Regular Long Sound of U, as in *mute*, marked ū.

sūē	bēāū'ty	dēūē	bēāū'ti fūl
līēū	fēūd'al	slūīē	eū'ti elē
nūde	eū'bie	jūīē	mū'ti ny
sūīt	fū'id	fūīē	pū'ri ty

27. Regular Short Sound of U, as in *but*, marked ŭ.

lūngs	slūm'ber	elūmp	būt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	eūs'to dy
dūngē	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'ū ry
trūmp	seūf'flē	yōūng	sūm'ma ry

Lesson 50.

28. Sound of U when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, as in *rude*, marked ū. It is the same sound as ōō.

trūē	ru'mor	prūē	eru'di ty
erūdē	ru'ral	trūē	rūēu'ma tīsm
erūē	trūf'flē	sprūē	prū'dent ly
rūlē	brū'tish	eruīē	prū'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short ōō, as in *put*, marked ū.

bull	pul'pit	ful'ly	ful fill'ment
pull	pul'lēy	bush'y	bul'le tin
put	eush'xōn	puss'y	bull'ion ist
push	bul'wark	but'ch'er	bush'i ness

Lesson 51.

30. Sound of U before *r* in such words as *urge*, marked *û*.

ûrgê	jôûr'nêy	spûrn	ûr'gen çy
bûrn	stûr'gêôn	nûrsê	eûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	eûrst	jôûr'nal ĩst
eûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'ful ness

31. Regular Long Sound of Y, as in *fly*, marked *ÿ*.

ap plÿ'	tÿ'rant	pÿrê	dÿ'nas ty
de nÿ'	hÿ'drà	tÿpê	ăn'ti tÿpê
re lÿ'	tÿ'phus	fÿkê	a sÿ'lum
re plÿ'	tÿ'rô	eħÿmê	hy ê'nà

Lesson 52.

32. Regular Short Sound of Y, as in *hymn*, marked *ÿ*.

pÿx	sÿs'tem	lÿmph	sÿm'me try
çÿst	sÿn'tax	nÿmph	sÿn'eô pe
tÿmp	phÿs'ie	trÿst	sÿn'die atê
Stÿx	lÿr'ie	rÿnd	syn ôp'sis

33. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *oyster*.

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voicê	re joicê'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poisê	em ploy'	choicê	ap point'ment

Lesson 53.

34. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*. When the *ow* is sounded as in *blown*, the *o* is marked long (blōwn).

howl	al low'	erowd	flow'er y
ġown	en dow'	prowl	pow'er ful
eowl	vow'el	seowl	em bow'el
down	row'el	brown	en dow'ment

35. The diphthong *ou* has two leading sounds: that of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*; and that of *ōo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*.

sour	found'ling	fount	an nounç'e'ment
pout	ġround'less	mount	un found'ed
soʊp	roʊl lette'	eroʊp	eroʊ'pī er
roʊp	ġroʊp'ing	woʊnd	troʊ'ba doʊr

Lesson 54.

36. The consonant *C* has two regular sounds: as soft *c* in *cede*, marked ç; as hard *c* in *cot*, where it has the sound of *k*, and is marked c.

çivēs	ăç'id	trāçé	De çēm'ber
māçé	sōl'açé	brāçé	in çēs'sant
elōt	tăe'tie	eûrd	en âet'ment
ăets	tră'f'fie	eāvé	e lēet'or

37. The sound of *N* as heard in *link*, is marked thus, n, which is the same sound as that represented by *ng*.

lă <u>n</u> k	mō <u>n</u> k'éy	drī <u>n</u> k	eō <u>n</u> 'ġruŋŋūs
mō <u>n</u> k	eō <u>n</u> 'ġress	trū <u>n</u> k	sī <u>n</u> 'ġu lar
sū <u>n</u> k	lă <u>n</u> 'ġuagé	eō <u>n</u> eh	drū <u>n</u> k'ēn ness

Lesson 55.

38. S has two regular sounds: when unmarked it has its sharp or hissing sound, as in *yes*; when marked thus, *ś*, it has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*.

sick	māss'y	smēlt	pos sēss'ivø
pēst	vēst'ment	grōss	as sēss'or
hās	a mūsē'	grōwś	re śēm'blø
ēasø	in fūsē'	ruśø	rēs'o nant

39. Ch has three sounds: unmarked (English *ch*), it has nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*; marked thus, *çh* (French *ch*), it has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*; and marked thus, *eh* (Latin *ch*), it has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*.

sūch	spēech'less	child	chœ'o latø
çhēf	ma çhinø'	çhāiśø	çhiv'al rÿ
ehāsm	ehēm'ist	ehriśm	ehār'æ ter

Lesson 56.

40. G has two regular sounds: marked thus, *ḡ* (*g* hard), it has the sound of *g* in *go*; marked thus, *ġ* (*g* soft), it has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*.

gēār'ing	gēw'gāw	slūḡ	ḡid'di ness
ġen'tilø	slūḡ'ġish	erāḡ	ḡyil'lo tīnø
gēn'der	gēst'ūrø	gībø	gēn'er al

41. Th has two sounds: its sharp sound, as in *thing*, which is unmarked, and its soft sound, as in *thine*, marked th.

thīn	thē'ist	brēath	mÿth'ie al
thāw	thē'sis	thēft	thē'o ry
this	gāth'er	thīnø	hīth'er to
thān	bōth'er	brēathø	ōth'er wīśø

Lesson 57.

42. X has three sounds: its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, and its soft or flat sound like *gz*, as in *exist*, marked x. At the beginning of words *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xebec* (zē'bee).

ěx'it	ex păn'sivǵ	ex trā'ne øūs
ex ǵěl'	ěx'pi ātǵ	ex tē'ri or
ex ǵalt'	ex ǵām'plǵ	ex ēc'ū tivǵ
ex ǵempt'	ex ǵült'ant	ex ôr'di ũm

43. Q is followed in all cases by *u*, and has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*; but in a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*.

quǵck	quēer'ly	quoit	quī ē'tus
quēen	quō'rum	quōtǵ	quo tā'tion
plǵquǵ	pǵqu'ant	bǵsquǵ	eo quǵt'tish
eliqǵ	eo quǵt'	tôrqǵ	pǵqu'an ǵy

Lesson 58.

eas eādǵ	a bāsǵ	in elūdǵ	a lärm'
ex chāngǵ	a māzǵ	ad jūrǵ	a fär'
in flāmǵ	a brādǵ	de pūtǵ	re märk'
ob lātǵ	eru sādǵ	re fūzǵ	de bärk'
par tākǵ	de bāsǵ	ma nūrǵ	em bärk'
ad drēss'	re ġrēt'	in jēet'	ae quīt'
re flēx'	ex ǵēpt'	in vēnt'	a drift'
ar rēst'	ex pēet'	mo lēst'	re mīss'
eon tēst'	ex pēnd'	op prēss'	be fīt'
de prēss'	ex prēss'	re drēss'	per sīst'

Lesson 59.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

NOTE.—These exercises on words of similar sound, instead of being gathered into a single department, are interspersed throughout the book.

rāɪsəd, <i>lifted up.</i>	plāɪt, <i>a fold.</i>
rāzəd, <i>destroyed.</i>	plātɛ, <i>flattened metal.</i>
prɪɛs, <i>inspects closely.</i>	plūmb, <i>perpendicular.</i>
prɪzɛ, <i>to value.</i>	plūm, <i>a fruit.</i>
prāɪ, <i>to supplicate.</i>	plāɛ, <i>site; spot.</i>
preɪ, <i>a spoil.</i>	plāɪɛ, <i>a fish.</i>
pōrɛ, <i>a small opening.</i>	plēasɛ, <i>to gratify.</i>
pōɪr, <i>to cause to flow.</i>	plēas, <i>excuses.</i>
pōll, <i>the head.</i>	bēll, <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
pōlē, <i>a rod; a perch.</i>	bēllɛ, <i>a fine young lady.</i>

Lesson 60.

bɪɣt, <i>a bay.</i>	pɪɛɛ, <i>a part.</i>
bɪtɛ, <i>to seize with the teeth.</i>	pēɛɛ, <i>quietness.</i>
blōat, <i>to swell.</i>	new, <i>not old.</i>
blōtɛ, <i>to dry and smoke.</i>	knɛw, <i>did know.</i>
bōard, <i>a plank.</i>	ɡnū, <i>a quadruped.</i>
bōrɛd, <i>did bore.</i>	lɪmb, <i>a branch.</i>
brēad, <i>food.</i>	lɪmɪ, <i>to draw or paint.</i>
brēd, <i>reared.</i>	äre, <i>part of a circle.</i>
blūɛ, <i>a color.</i>	ärk, <i>a vessel.</i>
blew, <i>did blow.</i>	prāɪs, <i>supplicates.</i>
bōar, <i>the male swine.</i>	prāɪsɛ, <i>honor.</i>
bōrɛ, <i>to pierce.</i>	preɪs, <i>spoils.</i>



Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

ab rūpt'	dis eüss'	a eröss'	a grēe'
an nŭl'	de düet'	a döpt'	a slēep'
eon strüet'	in düet'	a löft'	es tēem'
in strüet'	re bŭt'	a nŏn'	de erēe
in trŭst'	re şŭlt'	be löng'	de grēe'
at tîrē'	in vîţē'	com pŏrt'	dis elōşē'
en tîţē'	o blîţē'	re pŏrt'	dis pōşē'
en tîrē'	per spîrē'	eon sŏlē'	re stŏrē'
in elîne'	sub limē'	re pōşē'	en thrŏnē'
in cîţē'	sur vîvē'	eon vŏkē'	ex plŏde'

Lesson 62.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Dost consider that dust thou art? He paid the servant his hire, and the wages were higher than last year. With whoop and hurra they tore the hoop from the barrel. The mower will cut more grass to-morrow. The foreign consul took counsel with the enemy, and called a council of war. English consols are high. Kings are sometimes guilty of flagrant wrongs. Many a fragrant flower blooms unseen. He tore his clothes in a struggle to close the door. His course toward that coarse lad was wrong.

Lesson 63.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eön'taet	nös'tril	ëür'ry	pün'gent
för'est	pröd'uet	fül'erum	rüs'tie
höb'by	pröb'lem	hüd'dlæ	rüb'bish
löft'y	rös'ter	püb'lie	sülk'y
lög'ie	tör'rent	püb'lish	sül'try
äff'lux	bänk'rupt	kïn'dred	serib'blæ
äm'bush	eäm'phor	pïck'et	trïp'let
än'them	häv'oe	tïck'et	trïck'læ
än'nals	häg'gard	wïck'et	liz'ard
äs'peet	hätch'et	ïn'voïçæ	vïl'lå

Lesson 64.

eām'brie	dē'ist	çy'press	trib'al
eā'dence	ē'qual	Frī'day	erī'sis
dā'tivē	frēe'dom	īç'berġ	hŷ'drant
nā'tivē	nēed'ful	lī'bel	sçī'ence
pāvē'ment	mēet'ing	mī'grātē	sī'lent
dūkē'dom	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōod
dūr'ance	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
eū'beb	eow'ard	sound'ings	joy'ōus
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pūr'ist	fount'ain	tow'er	loy'al

Lesson 65.

bēard	bŷild	pālm	vērsē	wīтч
erēasē	bŷilt	eālf	sēarch	seript
ēāvēs	squint	hālf	fērn	ġuēss
hēavē	livē	tałk	kērn	stārt
lēap	stick	wałk	spērm	ŷrāth
knēe	eliff	chałk	sērvē	floor
splēen	ŷrīt	layn	wērvē	ēzār
hāvē	brōnzē	dayb	hērb	hāynch
frānk	būzz	faylt	strēngth	flāynt
slākē	snāтч	spayn	snēak	hāynt
smāck	drēdġē	drift	pūrsē	shārp
elāmp	chūrch	fūnd	elūтч	knēel

Lesson 66.

en nō'blø	in dūçø'ment	a bū'sivø
e lōpø'ment	a eū'men	pe ru'sal
ex pō'nent	ae eū'sant	pur sū'ant
he rō'ie	al lūrø'ment	re fū'sal
pro mō'tivø	a mūsø'ment	sul phū'rie
de tăch'ment	es tăb'lish	at tēnd'ant
doğ măt'ie	fa năt'ie	as sēm'blağø
dra măt'ie	fan tăś'tie	ap pēnd'ant
ee stăt'ie	gī găn'tie	in tēs'tatø
e lăs'tie	in hăb'it	eöm'pen sātø

Lesson 67.

çit, a citizen.	yrēak, to revenge.
sīt, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.
dūet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
duckəd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chūff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chøugh (chūf), a bird.	yrēst, to turn; to twist.
coin, metal stamped.	rīng, a circle.
coignø, a corner.	yrīng, to twist.
eōlē, a kind of cabbage.	rōtø, repetition.
eōal, carbon.	yrōtø, did write.
find, to discover.	strāit, a narrow channel.
finəd, did fine; mulcted.	strāight, not crooked.
prints, calicoes.	wāvø, an undulation.
prīnce, a king's son.	wāivø, to refuse.

Lesson 68.

bōlē, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	hīst, <i>hush!</i>
bōwī, <i>a vessel.</i>	hīssēd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	payws, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōsē, <i>part of the face.</i>	payssē, <i>a stop.</i>
knōws, <i>does know.</i>	faŷn, <i>a sylvan god.</i>
mōtē, <i>a particle.</i>	faŷn, <i>a young deer.</i>
mōāt, <i>a ditch.</i>	prīdē, <i>vanity.</i>
tōlēd, <i>allured.</i>	prīēd, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāīn, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōllēd, <i>did toll.</i>	wānē, <i>to decrease.</i>
reīn, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	sēē, <i>to behold.</i>
rāīn, <i>falling water.</i>	sēā, <i>a body of water.</i>
reīgn, <i>to rule.</i>	sī, <i>a term in music.</i>

Lesson 69.

a flōāt'	pōst pōnē'	dī lūtē'	de mūrē'
be lōw'	pro rōgūē'	a new'	de plūmē'
be mōān'	dis eōŷrsē'	dis ūsē'	re erūīt'
be stōw'	de pōrt'	en sūē'	re elūsē'
de plōrē'	re mōtē'	im būē'	re fūtē'
a brēāst'	at tēmt'	a brīdē'	e elīpsē'
a hēād'	dis trēss'	dis mīss'	e vīnē'
be friēnd'	eon nēet'	a mīdst'	ex tīnet'
be hēād'	bur lēsquē'	be twīxt'	for gīvē'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wītch'	in flīet'

Lesson 70.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

ay stêrê'	de erēāsê'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēāth'	in erēāsê'	ap pēār'	en trēāt'
re vērê'	de mēān'	ap pēāsê'	ex trēmê'
be sēech'	fu sēe'	ar rēār'	ġran dēe'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmê'	im pēāch'
a līght'	de serībê'	ae quīrê'	dis ġmīšê'
a wry'	de spīšê'	at trītê'	es quīrê'
be ġuīlē'	pre serībê'	as sīgn'	iġ nītê'
be līē'	de elīnê'	de mīšê'	in quīrê'
de prīvê'	re quītê'	eom prīšê'	ma līgn'

Lesson 71.

Words accented on the Penult.

a mēnd'ed	eon tēnt'ed	dī lēm'mā
an ġēl'ie	re flēet'ivē	dis tēm'per
ap pēn'dix	de erēp'it	do mēs'tie
as sēm'bly	de fēnd'ant	em bēl'lish
as sēss'ment	de mēr'it	em bēz'zlē
pa rēnt'al	re frēsh'ing	re dūn'dant
po ēt'ie	re plēn'ish	a sūn'der
pre sēnt'ed	re sēnt'ment	eon eūr'rent
pu trēs'cent	re splēn'dent	ef fūl'gent
pre vēnt'ivē	sur rēn'der	en eūm'ber

Lesson 72.

Trisyllables with the short Sounds of the Vowels.

ae quīt'tal	de līv'er	in sīp'id
be nīg'nant	dī mīn'ish	in trīn'sie
be wīl'der	eon sīst'ent	ma līg'nant
eom mīt'ment	eon tīn'gent	pa ċīf'ie
eon sīd'er	e nīg'mā	pro hīb'it
a bōl'ish	ear bōn'ie	em bōd'y
ab hōr'rent	eo lōs'sus	har mōn'ie
ae eōm'plish	de mōl'ish	im pōs'tor
ad mōn'ish	a pōs'tātē	la eōn'ie
al lōt'ment	des pōt'ie	ma sōn'ie

Lesson 73.

hārt, <i>the male deer.</i>	hōur, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
hēart, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hēar, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	īn, <i>within.</i>
hērē, <i>in this place.</i>	īnn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēard, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hērd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hīē, <i>to hasten.</i>	rĥȳmē, <i>poetry.</i>
hīgh, <i>lofty.</i>	rīmē, <i>white frost.</i>
hīm, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knōt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hȳmn, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	knōw, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

Lesson 74.

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eøn	swēet'eøn	dām'søn	bīt'tøn
tō'køn	trēā'søn	fāt'tøn	drīv'eøn
brā'zøn	wēāk'eøn	flāx'eøn	kīt'tøn
hā'vøn	wēā'sæl	glād'døn	prīs'eøn
hā'zæl	heīgh't'eøn	hāp'pøn	quīck'eøn
mā'id'eøn	līgh't'eøn	mād'døn	rīs'eøn
mā'søn	līk'eøn	rāv'æl	smīt'tøn
rā'vøn	rīp'eøn	sād'døn	stīff'eøn
shāk'eøn	tīgh't'eøn	rēd'døn	swīv'æl
wēā'zøn	wīd'eøn	frēsh'eøn	writ'tøn
tāk'eøn	brō'køn	ō'pøn	fāst'eøn
wāk'eøn	elō'vøn	lēāv'eøn	glīs'tøn
spōk'eøn	frōz'eøn	lēngth'eøn	drūnk'eøn
dēā'eøn	gōld'eøn	rēck'eøn	mūt'tøn

Lesson 75.

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'on	āsp'en	tāl'on	glū'ten
dē'mon	eāb'in	wāg'on	çit'ron
çī'on	drāg'on	sūd'den	kītch'en
sī'phon	flāg'on	fēl'on	mīt'ten
eō'lon	līn'den	lēm'on	pīs'ton
ō'men	grāv'el	mēl'on	hēr'on
bār'rel	bēv'el	chān'nel	flān'nel
pār'çel	plāt'en	chīck'en	slōv'en

Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

ā'gūē	fā'mōūs	ēā'tiff	çī'pher
ēā'lyx	fāil'ūrē	frā'eas	hīg'h'land
ēhā'os	fāith'ful	gāte'-wāy	mō'hāir
dāi'ly	frāil'ty	nāmē'sākē	ōak'um
dāi'sy	gāmē'ster	strā'tum	pōul'tiçē
bēā'dlē	nēāt'ly	mēā'slēç	trēā'elē
bēā'ver	elēār'ançē	pēø'plē	trēā'tiçē
drēār'y	erē'dençē	lē'gion	trēāt'ment
ēā'ger	flēē'cy	rē'gion	twēē'zers
mēā'n'ness	grēed'y	stēē'plē	wēā'ry

Lesson 77.

Words ending with *ow*, the last Letter being silent.

ār'rōw	sāl'lōw	fēl'lōw	wīn'dōw
hār'rōw	tāl'lōw	mēl'lōw	wīn'nōw
nār'rōw	shāl'lōw	fāl'lōw	wīd'ōw
mār'rōw	shād'ōw	mēād'ōw	bör'rōw
spār'rōw	ēl'bōw	bīl'lōw	mör'rōw

Words containing *ei* or *ie*, promiscuously arranged.

grīēvē	re triēvē'	be siēgē'	de çēiv'er
thīēvē	ağ grīēvē'	bre vīēr'	de çēit'ful
çēilēd	a pīēçē'	de çēivē'	dis sēi'zin
pīēçēd	eon çēit'	re liēf'	a chīēv'ing
shēik	be liēvē'	re liēvē'	re çēiv'er



Lesson 78.

aȳġht, *any thing.*
 ôġht, *should.*
 wŕȳ, *crooked.*
 rȳġ, *a kind of grain.*
 lĕad, *a metal.*
 lĕd, *did lead.*
 rĕad, *perused.*
 rĕd, *a color.*
 rĕad, *to peruse.*
 rĕed, *a plant.*
 all, *the whole.*
 aȳl, *a sharp instrument.*

ôar, *for rowing.*
 ôrġ, *unrefined metal.*
 ô'ġr, *over.*
 ôw'er, *one who owes.*
 addȝ, *joins to.*
 adz, *a joiner's tool.*
 âlġ, *a liquor.*
 âĭl, *to feel pain.*
 âtġ, *did eat.*
 eġht, *twice four.*
 ânt, *an insect.*
 âȳnt, *a relation.*

Lesson 79.

bald, <i>without hair.</i>	âîr, <i>the atmosphere.</i>
bâyłéd, <i>cried out.</i>	êrê, <i>before.</i>
băd, <i>ill; vicious.</i>	ê'ér, <i>ever.</i>
bădê, <i>past tense of bid.</i>	hêîr, <i>one who inherits.</i>
băîzê, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	ăîslê, <i>walk in a church.</i>
băys, <i>plural of bay.</i>	îslê, <i>an island.</i>
bêâr, <i>an animal.</i>	Î'll, <i>I will.</i>
bârê, <i>naked.</i>	çêrê, <i>to cover with wax.</i>
bây, <i>part of the ocean.</i>	sêâr, <i>to burn; dry.</i>
bey, <i>a Turkish officer.</i>	sêer, <i>a prophet.</i>
bê, <i>to exist.</i>	ball, <i>a round body.</i>
bêe, <i>an insect.</i>	bâył, <i>to cry out.</i>

Lesson 80.

găî'ter	plănt'ain	shrîv'el	jăyn'dîçê
elêv'er	dăs'tard	jôs'tłê	sî'lex
păînt'er	seăb'bard	bût'ton	măs'tiff
wăy'ward	seăf'fold	pîe'nie	săr'eaşm
dî'gest	shă'm'blêş	grûm'blê	tăr'nish
lîgh't'ning	trăn'script	hûs'tłê	tăr'tar
pôr'trait	nêş'ling	mûr'rain	ha răngûê'
növ'îçê	mên'açê	rûm'blê	re lăpsê'
Tûêş'day	pên'ançê	trôüb'łê	pro fêss'
eli'matê	shêp'herd	ăr'gûê	re vêngê'
wrist'let	włhôle'sômê	pîn'çers	flîgh't'y

Lesson 81.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

To essay the task, requires courage. The discourse was an able essay. An agent will assay the ore, and forward a receipt. Contemn a mean act; but do not always condemn the actor. They were to seize the fort, and cease firing. They affect great grief; but do not effect their purpose. Do you dissent from my opinion? The hill was difficult of descent. A decent regard for others' ills is human. They advise the young to take the advice of the old. The enemy will invade the rich province. They were strongly inveighed against.

Lesson 82.

ěd'ũ cātę
 ěb'on y
 ěf'fi ġy
 ěl'e phant
 ěm'bas sy
 ăd'mi ral
 ăġ'o ny
 ăl'i ment
 ăl'eo hōl
 ăm'nes ty

ëm'er y
 ěx'o dūs
 fēl'o ny
 ġĕn'e sīs
 fēd'er al
 ăăn'ni bal
 făe'to ry
 ġăl'ler y
 măn'ũ al
 păr'a sōl

měth'od ĩst
 pĕn'i tent
 sĕn'ti nel
 fēl'lōw šĭp
 rĕš'i dent
 mŷr'i ad
 slĭp'per y
 mĭn'ũ ěnd
 tŷr'an ny
 sŷm'pho ny

Lesson 83.

mŭl'bĕr ry
mŭs'eu lar
pŭn'ish ment
sŭb'se quent
sŭp'pli eant

ăm'pli fŷ
ġrăt'i fŷ
păġ'i fŷ
răr'e fŷ
sănĕ'ti fŷ

eŭl'ti vătĕ
jŭs'ti fŷ
mŭl'ti plŷ
mŭl'ti tŭdĕ
sŭb'sti tŭtĕ

eăm'o mĭlĕ
păn'to mĭmĕ
răd'i eal
păt'ron ĭzĕ
săt'el lĭtĕ

ăm'ŭ let
ăn'ġes try
Ĉăl'va ry
eăv'al ry
măr'i ġöld

băt'ter y
eăn'o py
chăr'i ty
chăs'ti ty
maj'es ty

Lesson 84.

băĭl, *surety*.
bălĕ, *a pack of goods*.
băĭt, *a lure*.
bătĕ, *to lessen*.
băsĕ, *low; vile*.
bäss, *a part in music*.
bĕăch, *the shore*.
bĕech, *a kind of tree*.
bĕăt, *to strike*.
bĕet, *a vegetable*.
bĭn, *a box*.
been (bĭn), *existed*.

böld, *brave*.
bōwłĕd, *did bowl*.
bōŷrn, *a limit*.
börnĕ, *carried*.
bōw, *a weapon*.
beau (bō), *a man of dress*.
brĕăk, *to sever by force*.
brākĕ, *a thicket*.
bruĭŷĕ, *to crush*.
brewŷ (bruŷ), *does brew*.
bŷ, *near*.
bŷŷ, *to purchase*.

Lesson 85.

bērth, <i>a sleeping-place.</i>	eāst, <i>to throw.</i>
bīrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	eāstē, <i>an order or class.</i>
brāīd, <i>to weave.</i>	ġēdē, <i>to yield.</i>
brāyēd, <i>did bray.</i>	sēed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brēāch, <i>a gap.</i>	eōārse, <i>not fine.</i>
brēech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eōyrse, <i>way; career.</i>
brōāch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dām, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōoch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dāmpī, <i>to condemn.</i>
būt, <i>except.</i>	eānē, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Ċāīn, <i>a man's name.</i>
eall, <i>to name.</i>	ġēīl, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eayl, <i>a kind of net-work.</i>	sēāl, <i>a sea animal.</i>

Lesson 86.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The ensign would not sign the paper. His design was known. He maligned his rival, and suffered condign punishment. A benign face. He was arraigned after the campaign. He deigned not to feign surprise. Squirrels gnaw the bark. He affirmed it with phlegm. The knight carried a knapsack. He had a knack for rhymes. She knew how to knead the dough. They cut the knot with a knife. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. The knave had hard knuckles, but little knowledge.

Lesson 87.

Sounds of O and U.

eön'dor	söl'id	ör'angé	spön'dée
döe'trīnø	löz'engø	ös'trich	töe'sin
eös'tivé	öf'fal	pömp'øüs	jöck'éy
fös'sil	öf'figé	pön'tiff	möt'løy
fröst'y	öl'ivø	pröm'isø	nös'trum
tön'nagø	növ'el	eüm'brøüs	bück'lø
wön'der	bööt'y	eüs'tard	büs'xlø
wön'drøüs	movø'ment	fløür'ish	düd'gøön
wönt'ed	stüe'eo	hün'dred	dün'gøön
wör'ry	büz'zard	hüş'band	lunch'èön

Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

døüb'lø	bød'stēæd	ēb'on	fēnd'er
knüek'lø	chēr'ub	ēph'od	hēæv'y
nøür'ish	erēs'çent	ēs'sençø	hēïf'er
søüth'erñ	erēv'icø	ēth'ies	jēæl'øüs
früs'trātø	dēx'trøüs	fēæth'er	jēl'ly
rēp'tilø	stēr'ilø	brīm'stōnø	āb'bess
rēf'ūsø	vēs'tigø	diē'tātø	ād'jay
sēn'tençø	wēd'löck	frīg'atø	dāg'ī
skēp'tie	Wēðnēs'dāy	pīl'lagø	brām
spēck'lø	zēæl'øüs	trib'ütø	cāl'løüs

Lesson 89.

çell, <i>a small room.</i>	eärt, <i>a vehicle.</i>
sëll, <i>to barter away.</i>	eärté, <i>a bill of fare.</i>
çënt, <i>a small coin.</i>	dēār, <i>costly; beloved.</i>
sënt, <i>did send.</i>	dēer, <i>an animal.</i>
sçënt, <i>odor; smell.</i>	dūé, <i>owing; fit.</i>
chāséd, <i>did chase.</i>	dew (dū), <i>moisture condensed.</i>
chāsté, <i>pure.</i> [tence.	dōé, <i>the female deer.</i>
elāyşé, <i>part of a sen-</i>	dōygh, <i>unbaked paste.</i>
elāyş, <i>the nails of a beast.</i>	drām, <i>a glass of spirits.</i>
eôrd, <i>a small rope.</i>	drāçhm, <i>a small weight.</i>
ehôrd, <i>musical tones in harmony.</i>	fāné, <i>a temple.</i>
eôté, <i>a pen; a fold.</i>	fāyn, <i>gladly.</i>
eōāt, <i>an outer garment.</i>	feign, <i>to pretend.</i>

Lesson 90.

be spēāk'	ab sölve'	ad jūdğé'	in dülğé'
nan kēen'	de völvé'	be ġrūdğé'	re pülsé'
im plēād'	diş şölvé'	sub düet'	sue eümb'
eon çēāl'	re şölvé'	be nüm'b'	af frönt'
eon ġēāl'	re spönd'	eon vülse'	a mông'
re frāyn'	re prınt'	re prōäch'	re tāké'
re māin'	re striet'	en erōäch'	re trāçé'
re strāin'	re şist'	pa tröl'	re pāy'
re tāin'	sub mīt'	pa rölé'	de lāy'
re tāil'	dis tīnet'	be fōrē'	al lāy'

Lesson 91.

dũst, powdered earth.	dāy, twenty-four hours.
dost, second person of do.	dey, a Turkish title.
ēarn, to gain by labor.	ewe (yū), a female sheep.
ûrn, a kind of vase.	yōū, the person spoken to.
ērn, the sea-eagle.	yew (yū), a kind of tree.
dīē, to expire.	ēyē, the organ of sight.
dȳē, to color.	Ī, myself.
draught (draſt), drawing.	äy, yes.
draſt, a bill of exchange.	äyē, an affirmative vote.
dũn, a dark color.	flēe, to run away.
dōnē, performed.	flēā, an insect.
fātē, destiny.	flew (flū), did fly.
fetē, a festival.	flūē, a passage for smoke.

Lesson 92.

ăġ'ilē	hăck'nēy	păs'sivē	bīs'eyit
ăl'ōēs	knăp'săck	prăe'tiçē	fīl'bert
dăe'tyl	lăd'der	răb'id	īm'agē
făsh'jōn	lăt'tiçē	răp'id	īm'pulsē
ġăl'lēy	lăn'çet	tăe'ties	mīl'dew
bīt'tern	erȳs'tal	erīm'sōn	kīd'nēy
brīsk'et	dīs'tançē	ġrīd'dlē	līn'tel
çīs'tern	dīs'taff	līvē'lōng	līq'uid
chīm'nēy	dwīn'dlē	ġyp'sy	līq'ŷōr
chīș'el	pīck'lē	hīth'er	rīd'dançē

Lesson 93.

slũ'cy	bøl'ster	çẽr'tain	drĩz'zlẽ
jũ'cy	eõart'ship	sũr'ly	tĩck'lẽ
stew'ard	frõ'ward	sũr'gẽon	twĩnk'lẽ
jew'el	eõ'eõæ	ẽær'nest	thĩm'blẽ
nẽũ'tral	nõsẽ'gãy	jõũr'nal	vĩl'lain
eõr'ner	gõr'gon	aw'dit	sõ'da
eõr'saĩr	lõrd'ship	ẽas'tie	sõ'fã
eõrsẽ'let	mõr'bid	aw'k'ward	sõ'ber
fõr'fẽit	mõr't'gagẽ	gãud'y	stõ'ie
gõr'gẽõũs	mõr'sel	lãũ'rel	tõ'paz

Lesson 94.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The awl is used by all shoemakers. He said that he would do aught that he ought to do. The man who stole the bale of goods gave bail. The Bey rode a bay horse around the bay. Deer break through the brake and brush. He had just lain down in the narrow lane. The horse with the long mane ran through the main street of a town in Maine. Which of the pair of fine pears will you pare for the child? The joiner's plane will smooth the plain door. You can rein your horse, if it should rain. The kings reign wisely.

Lesson 95.

băl'us trädé
 äl'ka lī
 äl'ka līnē
 āp'o ġēe
 äl'i quot
 ās'ter isk
 āz'i mūth
 bāch'e lor
 eāl'a bāsh
 eāl'a mūs

fāb'ri eāté
 ġāl'ax y
 mās'to don
 mäck'er el
 mār'i ner
 pār'a ġrāph
 pār'al lāx
 pār'a ġōn
 pār'a pēt
 pār'a phrāsé

běv'er aġé
 chěr'ū bīm
 dēm'o erāt
 dēn'ī zēn
 dēn'si ty
 ěx'or ċist
 ěd'i fŷ
 ěm'a nāté
 ěm'pha sizé
 ěp'i eūrē

Lesson 96

fīr, *a kind of tree.*
 fūr, *soft hair.*
 fājnt, *weak; languid.*
 fejnt, *a pretense.*
 fājir, *clear; handsome.*
 fārē, *food; cost of pas-*
 sage.
 fēet, *plural of foot.*
 feāt, *an exploit.*
 flōē, *a large piece of ice.*
 flōŷ, *a current.*
 flour, *ground wheat.*
 flow'er, *a blossom.*

fōrt, *a stronghold.*
 fōrté, *one's strong point.*
 fōrth, *forward.*
 fōŷrth, *the next after*
 third.
 frāŷs, *quarrels.*
 phrāsé, *part of a sentence.*
 fōré, *toward the front.*
 fōŷr, *twice two.*
 foul, *impure.*
 fowl, *a bird.*
 frēezé, *to become ice.*
 frŷezé, *a kind of salt.*

Lesson 97.

ěx'pe dītø
hěl'le bōrø
pěr'i ġēe
rěġ'i ċīdø
rēe'on dītø

fīf'tī eth
mīr'a elø
nīm'blø ness
rīġ'or øūs
rīs'i blø

pěd'i ment
pěl'i ean
pět'ū lant
rēe'om pēnsø
sphēr'ie al

sŷn'o nŷm
tŷr'an nīzø
wīŷch'er y
wīl'der ness
whīm'ŷi eal

eŷr'ren cy
fŷl'sòmø ly
nŷl'li ty
sŷb'si dy
sŷb'ter fŷġø

eøn'ju ġātø
eøn'tro vērø
eøn'se erātø
eør'o net
døm'i nant

Lesson 98.

är'bi trātø
är'ma ment
är'mis tīġø
är'eġi tēet
ärch'er y
bär'ba rīŷm

děj'i mal
dēs'pot īŷm
ēm'pha sis
ēp'i tāph
lēth'ar ġy
pēn'ta tēūeh

hård'i hōød
här'le qŷīn
eär'ni val
eär'bon atø
ġär'dēn er
ġär'ni tūrø

mět'a phor
ēd'it or
sēn'a tor
sēr'a phīm
spēc'i men
spēc'ū lātø

fôr'mu là
ġôr'mand īzø
ôr'der ly
ôr'di nal
ôr'di natø
ôr'phan aġø

erīt'i ċīŷm
çŷl'in der
mŷs'ter y
mŷs'ti fŷ
phŷŷ'ie al
tŷp'i fŷ



Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

bŭt'ler	eŏm'mon	dĭs'mal	blēm'ish
bŭck'ler	dŏg'mā	dĭs'triet	eĭlēm'ent
eŭd'gel	dŏl'phin	mĭm'ie	chĕr'ry
jŭdġ'ment	hŏs'tilē	mĭs'sivē	eĕrēd'it
snŭff'ers	mŏd'ern	sŷn'od	ēm'bers
bŏnd'agē	eŏn'vent	eĭl'māx	āĭd'ançē
eŏt'tagē	sŏph'ist	fĭ'brŏūs	bāĭl'iff
fŏr'agē	sŏr'rel	hŷ'brid	bāŷement
hŏs'tagē	stŏp'plē	hŷ'men	brāŷ'let
prŏs'trātē	tŏd'dy	hŷ'phen	brāvē'ly

Lesson 100.

fûrs, skins with soft hair.	ġrōān, a deep sigh.
fûrzē, a prickly shrub.	ġrōw̄n, increased.
ġāgē, to pledge.	ġall, bile.
ġāw̄gē, to measure.	Ġayl, old name of France.
ġātē, door; entrance.	ġild, to overlay with gold.
ġāit, manner of walking.	ġūild, a corporation.
ġilt, adorned with gold.	ġlōzē, to smooth over.
ġūilt, crime.	ġlōw̄s, shines.
ġrēāt, large; vast.	ġw̄ēst, a visitor.
ġrātē, a range of bars.	ġw̄ēssēd, did guess.
ġrēāsē, soft fat.	hālē, sound; healthy.
Ġrēēcē, a country.	hāil, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

a lērt'	ex pērt'	sub vērt'	re movē'
as sērt'	in ērt'	su pērb'	a dō'
a vēr'	in fēr'	ab sūrd'	a lōōf'
a vērt'	in sērt'	re eūr'	bal lōōn'
eon ġērn'	in vērt'	de mūr'	buf fōōn'
per vērt'	pre fēr'	dis tūrb'	hal lōō'
a vāil'	re elāim'	dis plāy'	be fall'
a wāit'	ab stāin'	en tāil'	re eall'
de eāy'	ae quāint'	ob tāin'	en thrall'
de elāim'	af frāy'	eon tāin'	re sōrt'
de frāy'	as suāgē'	per suādē'	as sōrt'
pre vāil'	block ādē'	a brōad'	be sōught'

Lesson 102.

ăl'phá	păd'löck	ăd'dlø	hôn'øy
ăn'isø	plăç'id	băr'rack	eòm'fört
brăck'et	Săb'bath	măn'datø	mòth'er
dăm'ask	săffron	măn'ly	òth'er
măd'der	stăg'nant	stăg'nătø	smòth'er
eløs'et	eön'tritø	chěr'ish	vës'tal
eöm'ment	øe'tavø	dën'tist	lëg'atø
eön'eöürsø	völ'ümø	frësh'et	mëm'brănø
eön'text	bön'firø	rël'ish	mës'sagø
eön'vex	eön'qüer	rëm'nant	rës'eüø

Lesson 103.

flout	a frësh'	fîr'kin	ă'erătø
mëant	eon tëmpt'	sërv'ilø	lă'i ty
wrën	eon tëmpt'	skîr'mish	dë'vi øüs
quïck	eom mând'	stër'ling	rë'al izø
sölve	eom mënçø	sûr'fëit	rë'qui em
wröng	eom mënd'	ûr'gent	eö'gen cy
quïncø	eom păet'	fûr'löügħ	nö'ti fy
shrîmp	eom plăînt'	jăs'mînø	pō'ten cy
eayzø	es trây'	lăck'ey	ō'ri olø
gâyze	ap prōäch'	lătch'et	ō'ri ent
quoin	eor rōdø	măt'in	jō'vi al
squaw	eur tăîl'	seăt'ter	vō'ta ry
eröss	re pütø	săv'agø	zō'di as

Lesson 104.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I accept all your presents except the last. His joy was in excess, at the news of his access to fortune. Though your terms exceed my expectations, I must accede to them. The best cosmetic is air and exercise. He pretended to exorcise evil spirits. Both assent to go up the ascent. He was indicted for inditing a false letter. Champagne is made in France. The soldiers crossed the champaign. The law will levy a tax to build a levee. The levee was held at the mayor's residence. The senior brother was addressed as seignior.

Lesson 105.

çēr'ti fȳ
fēr'ti lizē
hērb'al īst
sērv'i tūdē
tēr'mi nātē

fēr'ven çy
mēr'eu ry
nûrs'er y
pēr'fi dy
pēr'ju ry

fôr'ti fȳ
fôr'ti tūdē
fôrt'ū natē
ôr'di nançē
ôr'gān īsm

är'bi ter
är'ter y
här'mo ny
lär'çe ny
här'mo nīzē

eöğ'ni zancē
eön'ju gal
glöb'ū lar
ör'i ğin
höm'i ly

äfflu ent
bäl'us ter
bär'ri er
bär'ris ter
eär'ri on

Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elĕr'ie al	fĕs'ti val	lĭ'bra ry
ĕl'e ġy	ĕth'ie al	likĕ'li hōod
ĕm'i ġrant	hĕr'ald ry	mĭ'ero eōsm
ĕm'per or	hĕr'e tie	mĭ'ero seōpĕ
ĕp'i ġrām	hĕr'o ĭsm	nĭ'tro ġen
pā'pa cy	dĭ'a leet	pĕd'ant ry
flā'ġran cy	dĭ'a ġrām	pĕd'es tal
frā'ġran cy	dĭ'a ry	mĕd'i ġinĕ
rā'di anĕġ	fĭn'er y	lĕx'i eon
slā'ver y	ĭ'vo ry	sĕd'ū lōūs
māĭn'te nanĕġ	plĭ'a blĕ	quĕr'ū lōūs

Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	striĕ	trōpĕ	eûrsĕ
āĕĕĕ	flēēĕĕ	tritĕ	ġrōpĕ	hĕārsĕ
bāthĕ	stēer	splicĕ	brōkĕ	pûrgĕ
lāthĕ	spēech	striĕ	strōkĕ	seōûrgĕ
plāĭnt	sphĕrĕ	tĭthĕ	elōak	vĕrgĕ
brāĭn	fĭĕf	yĭeld	erōck	squēal
slāvĕ	fĭeld	fĭērĕĕ	blōck	lēāġuĕ
quākĕ	thĭĕf	pĭērĕĕ	flōck	plēad
stāvĕ	fĭend	tĭērĕĕ	shōck	squēak
ēr'āġuĕ	shrĭĕk	nĭĕĕĕ	mōck	hĕath

Lesson 108.

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, a branch of a tree.	griēvēs, laments. [legs.
bow, to bend.	grēāvēs, armor for the
brutē, a beast.	hew (hū), to cut; to chop.
brūt, to noise abroad.	hūē, a color; dye.
çitē, to summon.	Hūgh, a man's name.
sītē, a situation.	kill, to deprive of life.
sight, the sense of seeing.	kiln, a large oven.
elimē, to ascend.	lēāf, of a tree or book.
elimē, climate; region.	liēf, willingly; gladly.
eōrē, the inner part.	māzē, an intricate place.
eōrps, a body of soldiers.	māizē, Indian corn.
erēek, a narrow inlet.	mēān, low; middle point.
erēak, a grating noise.	miēn, air; manner.

Lesson 109.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bul'let	eōp'er	nôr'mal	pre çisē'
bull'y	wōol'en	ôr'phan	pre sīdē'
bull'ock	eōol'ly	tôr'por	pro seribē'
bul'rush	seoun'drel	quar'ter	eom mōdē'
bush'el	bal'sam	ae elāim'	en grōss'
bull'ion	squad'ron	o pāquē'	eon sūmē'
erup'per	war'rant	sea lēnē'	pre sūmē'
euck'ōo	quad'rant	se çedē'	be dew'

Lesson 110.

falsə	naʊɣht	pɪtʃ	bætʃ	ədʒə
quart	sôɣht	flɪtʃ	mætʃ	hədʒə
sward	bôɣht	stɪtʃ	hætʃ	lɛdʒə
swarm	brɪɣht	fɪtʃ	lætʃ	wɛdʒə
thwart	plɪɣht	hɪtʃ	pætʃ	flɛdʒə
bɪlʒə	bʊdʒə	fössə	brɛədθ	twɪnʒə
brɪdʒə	jʊdʒə	thɒŋ	brɛəst	prɪnt
rɪdʒə	drʊdʒə	nɔtʃ	elɛənsə	flɪŋ
hɪnʒə	ɡrʊdʒə	blɔtʃ	frɪənd	strɪŋ
erɪnʒə	plʊnʒə	prɒmpt	knɛll	swɪft

Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.	hōōp, a ring; a band.
həʊl, to drag by force.	ʷhōōp, to make a noise.
hāy, dried grass.	hīəd, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hīdə, to conceal.
hâre, an animal.	hōard, to lay up.
hâir, of the head.	hōrdə, a tribe.
hēal, to cure.	hōēs, plural of hoe.
hēel, hinder part of the foot.	hōsə, stockings.
hīre, wages.	jām, a conserve of fruit.
hīgh'er, more high.	jāmɸ, the side-piece of a door or fire-place.
hōə, a farming tool.	knēəd, to work down.
hō! an exclamation.	nēed, want.

Lesson 112.

fāi <u>th</u>	thēm <u>ø</u>	lēng <u>th</u>	sör'rōw	söl'em <u>ø</u>
serā <u>pø</u>	chīm <u>ø</u>	lä <u>yn</u> ch	dür'ing	hīr <u>ø</u> 'ling
strāng <u>ø</u>	whilst	môrg <u>ø</u>	gīb'bet	trēs'pass
grēet	smärt	plēd <u>gø</u>	böd'kin	shīl'ling
pēr <u>ch</u>	bād <u>gø</u>	gō <u>yr</u> d	gōs'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōd <u>gø</u>	s <u>ø</u> hīst	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drē <u>ch</u>	brayl	floun <u>ø</u>	tān'sy	trān'quīl
squēez <u>ø</u>	dwarf	serē <u>ech</u>	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	yaw <u>l</u>	spāsm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrī <u>nk</u>	grānt	stär <u>vø</u>	ēx'trā	drüg'gīst
eōps <u>ø</u>	spū <u>nk</u>	seālp	eūt'lass	spōn'sor

Lesson 113.

knī <u>gh</u> t, a title of honor.	lēe, the sheltered side.
nī <u>gh</u> t, time of darkness.	lē <u>ø</u> , a meadow; field.
knāv <u>ø</u> , a wicked person.	lī <u>ø</u> , to deceive. [ashes.
nāv <u>ø</u> , hub of a wheel.	lȳ <u>ø</u> , water passed through
lō <u>an</u> , any thing lent.	lī <u>nk</u> s, parts of a chain.
lō <u>ø</u> , solitary. [ance.	lȳ <u>nx</u> , an animal.
knāp, a small protuber-	lō <u>ø</u> h, a lake.
nāp, a short sleep.	lō <u>ø</u> gh (lōk), a lake.
lāe, a kind of gum.	lōck, to fasten a door.
lāck, to want; need.	lāx, loose; vague.
lā <u>id</u> , placed.	lācks, wants; needs.
lād <u>ø</u> , to load.	lāes, plural of lac.

Lesson 114.

Words containing I consonant, sounded like Y consonant;
as *alien*, pronounced *āl'yen*.

āl'ien	ôn'ion	bat tǎl'ion
sāv'ior	bīl'ioŭs	pe eūl'iar
pǎn'nier	brill'iant	re bēll'ion
ūn'ion	fīl'ial	dis ūn'ion
sēn'ior	mīll'ion	o pīn'ion
jūn'ior	pīll'ion	do mīn'ion
gǎl'liard	pīn'ion	eom mūn'ion
spǎn'iel	trīll'ion	mūt'ū al
vǎl'iant	eōll'ier	pune tīl'io
bīll'iards	pōn'iard	pune tīl'ioŭs
bīll'ion	rūf'ian	ver mīl'ion
Īn'dian	Chrīs'tian	ayx īl'ia rŷ

Lesson 115.

The following words, according to the analogy of the English language, should be spelled with the termination *er*, with the exception of the last word of each line.

çen'ter	mī'ter	spēe'ter	sēp'ul eher
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'eher	thē'a ter
lūs'ter	sōm'ber	maŷ'ger	ma neū'ver
mēā'ger	sā'ber	ūm'ber	eāl'i ber
mē'ter	sēep'ter	ōm'ber	ae eou'ter
ā'eré	nā'eré	lū'eré	mās'sa eré

Lesson 116.

In the following words, *ng* is pronounced as if the *g* were doubled; as *anger*, pronounced *ăn'g'ger*.

ăn'ger	lăn'guōr	jīn'glē	yōŭn'ger
ăn'glē	lăn'guid	mīn'glē	eōn'ger
ăn'gry	măn'glē	sīn'glē	būn'gler
ăn'guish	măn'go	tīn'glē	hūn'ger
elăn'gor	săn'guīnē	dīn'glē	hūn'gry
dăn'glē	spăn'glēd	lōn'ger	wrăn'gler
făn'glēd	spăn'glē	lōn'gest	fīn'ger
jăn'glē	tăn'glē	strōn'ger	lăn'guish
băn'glē	wrăn'glē	būn'glē	ūn'guent



Lesson 117.

In the following, S has the sound of *sh*; as *sure*, (pro. *shure*).

sūrē'ly	çĕn'surē	fīs'sūrē	īs'su ançē
sūrē'ness	prĕss'ūrē	tōn'sūrē	as sūr'ançē
sūrē'ty	īs'suē	as sūrē'	in sūr'ançē
sūġ'ar	tīs'suē	in sūrē'	in sūr'er

The following words are spelled, according to analogy, with the termination *se*.

eon dĕnsē'	dis pĕnsē'	im mĕnsē'	pre tĕnsē'
de fĕnsē'	ex pĕnsē'	of fĕnsē'	sus pĕnsē'
re çĕnsē'	in çĕnsē'	pre pĕnsē'	lī'çĕnsē

Lesson 118.

lānç, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	māĭn, <i>chief.</i> [a horse.
lāĭn, <i>past participle of</i>	mānç, <i>hair on the neck of</i>
<i>lie.</i>	māĭl, <i>armor.</i>
lāpsç, <i>to fall.</i>	mālç, <i>masculine.</i>
lāps, <i>plural of lap.</i>	mārċ, <i>a sign.</i> [prisal.
lēāk, <i>to run out.</i>	mārquç, <i>letters of re-</i>
lēek, <i>a kind of onion.</i>	mēād, <i>a drink.</i>
lō! <i>behold!</i>	mēed, <i>reward.</i>
lōw, <i>not high.</i>	mēet, <i>fit; proper.</i>
lōrç, <i>learning.</i>	mētç, <i>to measure.</i>
lōw'er, <i>more low.</i>	mēāt, <i>food in general.</i>
māĭd, <i>a maiden.</i>	mīġht, <i>strength; power.</i>
mādç, <i>finished.</i>	mīte, <i>a small insect.</i>

Lesson 119.

mōđǵ, <i>way; manner.</i>	nāy, <i>no.</i>
mōwǵd, <i>cut down.</i>	neigh, <i>to cry as a horse.</i>
mūlǵ, <i>an animal.</i>	nīt, <i>egg of an insect.</i>
mewl (mūl), <i>to squall.</i>	knīt, <i>to unite.</i>
mīst, <i>fine rain.</i>	gneiss, <i>a kind of mineral.</i>
mīssǵd, <i>did miss.</i>	nīǵǵ, <i>delicate; fine.</i>
mōrǵ, <i>a greater quantity.</i>	ōwǵǵ, <i>to be bound.</i>
mōw'er, <i>one who mows.</i>	ōh! <i>alas!</i>
mūǵǵ, <i>to meditate.</i>	ōđǵ, <i>a poem.</i>
mewǵ (mūz), <i>an inclosure.</i>	ōwǵd, <i>indebted.</i>
nōnǵ, <i>not one.</i>	one (wūn), <i>a single thing.</i>
nūn, <i>a religious woman.</i>	wōn, <i>gained.</i>

Lesson 120.

a māl'ģa mātǵ	chēesǵ	e măn'çi pātǵ
as sās'sin ātǵ	dīrt	e rād'i eātǵ
ea pāǵ'i tātǵ	blēak	e vāe'ū ātǵ
eo āģ'ū lātǵ	ģōǵd	a bān'don ment
eon eāt'e nātǵ	slouch	in fāt'ū ātǵ
eon fāb'ū lātǵ	ģōnǵ	in vāl'i dātǵ
eon ģrāt'ū lātǵ	seārǵ	be āt'i fȳ
eon tām'i nātǵ	nērvǵ	pro erās'ti nātǵ
de eāp'i tātǵ	rāid	re tāl'i ātǵ
e jāe'ū lātǵ	ģrāzǵ	e vāp'o rātǵ
e lāb'o rātǵ	stālǵ	pre vār'i eātǵ

Lesson 121.

çîr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăn'a grăm
eûr'few	eom păr'i son	ăm'bî ent
eûr'tăin	eom păr'a tivê	ăl'li gâtê
fēr'tilê	eom păt'i blê	eăl'a mîne
fēr'vid	eon eăv'i ty	hăl'çy on
fûr'naçê	de elăr'a tivê	Jēs'û it
fûr'long	dî ăg'o nal	pêd'i grêe
mēr'măid	dî ăm'e ter	rêg'is ter
nêrv'ous	doğ măt'ie al	rêv'el ry
pûr'chasê	em băs'sa dor	skêp'tie al
sûr'façê	de prăv'i ty	vêr'i ly

Lesson 122.

In words like the following, *sier*, *zier*, *sure*, *zure*, *su*, *sion*, and *sia* are pronounced zhûr, zhur, zhû, zhûn, and zhâ.

bră'sier	em bră'surê	eăs'û al ly
glă'zier	e răs'urê	eăs'û ist ry
gră'zier	e vâ'siôn	trêăs'ur er ship
răs'urê	in vâ'siôn	ûs'û al ly
sêiz'urê	per suă'siôn	plêăs'ur a blê
hō'sier	ad hê'siôn	mêăs'ur a blê
ô'sier	eo hê'siôn	oe eă'siôn al
fû'siôn	am brô'siâ	pro viș'iôn al
ăz'urê	dis elôs'urê	u sū'rî ôus
mêăs'urê	ex plô'siôn	dîs eom pōs'urê
plêăs'urê	eol lû'siôn	în de çîs'iôn

Lesson 123.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

brid'al, <i>belonging to a</i>	mět'al, <i>a substance.</i>
bride.	mět'tlě, <i>spirit.</i>
bri'dlě, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	vīčě, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lēs'sōn, <i>a task for reci-</i>	vīsě, <i>an instrument.</i>
tation.	wā'īl, <i>to lament.</i>
lěss'ēn, <i>to make less.</i>	wālě, <i>to mark with stripes.</i>

Filled with choler, he seized the youth by the collar. The priest filled the censer. He is a censor of the press. The ship took divers persons as divers for pearls. The plaintiff assumed a plaintive air. To lessen the number of exercises, will make an easier lesson.

Lesson 124.

seriv'ner	friv'o lōūs	fru gāl'i ty
slūg'gard	īm'agě ry	gram măt'ie al
stūb'born	īn'di gō	hī lār'i ty
sūb'urbș	īn'sti gātě	hu măn'i ty
symp'tom	līq'ui dātě	in hăb'it ant
měd'lěy	pīl'grim agě	ī răs'çi blě
pěaș'ant	fīsh'er y	le gāl'i ty
phěaș'ant	hīck'o ry	lo eăl'i ty
pěn'sivě	īn'ter est	lo quăç'i ty
prěș'enčě	mīt'ti mūs	men dăç'i ty
rěad'y	mīn'strel sy	ra păç'i ty

Lesson 125.

NOTE.—These words are not exactly alike in sound, and should be carefully distinguished.

as sĭst'anċe, <i>help; relief.</i>	răb'bit, <i>an animal.</i>
as sĭst'ants, <i>helpers.</i>	răb'bet, <i>a term in carpentry.</i>
de vîș'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	lĭn'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
dĭ vîș'or, <i>a term in Arithmetic.</i>	lĭn'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
děf'er enċe, <i>respect.</i>	prĭn'ċi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dĭf'fer enċe, <i>variation.</i>	prĭn'ċi plę, <i>rule of action.</i>
in ġen'ũ øūs, <i>open; free.</i>	lĭ'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in ġen'iøūs, <i>having skill.</i>	lÿrę, <i>a kind of harp.</i>

Lesson 126.

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

His assistants gave him great assistance. He was the deviser of the machine. Which is the larger, the divisor or the quotient? This difference being settled, he will pay due deference to your opinion. The ingenious mechanic was also an ingenuous man. Not a lineament could be recognized by his friends. Apply to the wound a healing liniment. The principal in the agreement was devoid of moral principle. Though a great liar, he could play upon the lyre. The rabbit was tame. The carpenter will rabbet the boards.

Lesson 127.

In words like the following, U should receive its proper consonant sound; as *nature*, pronounced nāt'yur.

nāt'ūrø	sīg'na tūrø	ăġ'ri eült ūrø
erēat'ūrø	sēp'ul tūrø	lēġ'is lā tūrø
fēat'ūrø	fūr'ni tūrø	ăr'eĥi tēet ūrø
fūt'ūrø	fôr'fēt ūrø	tēm'per a tūrø
eăpt'ūrø	līg'a tūrø	līt'er a tūrø
răpt'ūrø	ăp'er tūrø	flō'ri eült ūrø
tēxt'ūrø	quăd'ra tūrø	jū'di ea tūrø
pīet'ūrø	ad vēnt'ūrø	hōr'ti eült ūrø
seript'ūrø	eon jēet'ūrø	măn ū făet'ūrø

Lesson 128.

pāyl, a wooden vessel.	Payl, a man's name.
pālø, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēâr, a fruit.	pīquø, to give offense.
pârø, to cut thin.	pēak, the top.
pâyr, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
rāzø, to pull down.	piēr, a wharf.
rārsø, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
rāys, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
pāyn, uneasiness.	plāyn, smooth.
pānø, a square of glass.	plānø, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quīrø, twenty-four sheets
pēal, a sound of bells.	of paper.
pōrt, a harbor.	choir (kwīr), a band of
Pōrtø, a Turkish court.	singers.

Lesson 129.

X with the sound of *gz*; as *exact*, pronounced eġz äet'.

eġ äet'	eġ äet'ly	eġ äġ'ger ätø
eġ ist'	eġ äm'inø	eġ än'i mätø
eġ ült'	eġ ëm'plar	eġ äs'per ätø
eġ hālø'	eġ ër'tion	eġ ëe'ü trïx
eġ haüst'	eġ hib'it	eġ hil'a rätø
eġ ërt'	eġ ist'ençø	eġ ön'er ätø
eġ hôrt'	eġ ist'ent	eġ ëm'pli fy
eġ üdø'	eġ öt'ie	eġ ôr'bi tant
eġ ërgüø'	eġ haüst'ivø	uġ ô'rï øüs

Lesson 130.

Ti has often the sound of *sh*: followed by *on*, it is pronounced shün.

nä'tion	çës sä'tion	dē vī ä'tion
pä'tient	eol lä'tion	dëp re dā'tion
fäe'tiøüs	ere ä'tion	dës per ä'tion
fräe'tiøüs	die tä'tion	lib er ä'tion
stā'tion	do nā'tion	mē dī ä'tion
lō'tion	du rā'tion	möd er ä'tion
mō'tion	e quā'tion	nū mer ä'tion
nō'tion	tes tä'tion	öp er ä'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	töl er ä'tion
pör'tion	frus trā'tion	trëp i dā'tion
quō'tient	ġra dā'tion	väl ü ä'tion

Lesson 131.

Other examples in which final *tion* is pronounced *shūn*.

mēn'tion	ab strāe'tion	ēd ū eā'tion
sēe'tion	at trāe'tion	ēm ū lā'tion
frāe'tion	de trāe'tion	ēs ela mā'tion
dīe'tion	dis trāe'tion	ēs pee tā'tion
fīe'tion	ex trāe'tion	ēs pōr tā'tion
frīe'tion	in frāe'tion	fēr men tā'tion
jūnē'tion	pro trāe'tion	gēn er ā'tion
āe'tion	re frāe'tion	grāv i tā'tion
eāp'tion	re trāe'tion	hāb i tā'tion
ōp'tion	eon trāe'tion	il lus trā'tion
fāe'tion	sub trāe'tion	im pōr tā'tion

Lesson 132.

Examples in which *sci*, *ti*, and *ci* have the sound of *sh*.

ayē'tion	ay dā'ciøūs	āb er rā'tion
eay'tion	ea pā'ciøūs	ād mi rā'tion
eay'tiøūs	ve rā'ciøūs	ād o rā'tion
gāl'cial	fal lā'ciøūs	ād ū lā'tion
grā'ciøūs	fu gā'ciøūs	āg gra vā'tion
spā'ciøūs	lo quā'ciøūs	āp pli eā'tion
Grē'cian	ra pā'ciøūs	āp pro bā'tion
spē'ciøūs	sa gā'ciøūs	prēp a rā'tion
pār'tial	te nā'ciøūs	prēs er vā'tion
eōn'sciēņē	vī vā'ciøūs	prōe la mā'tion
spē'cie	vo rā'ciøūs	prōf a nā'tion

Lesson 133.

Ōi, ce, and si with the sound of sh.

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	æ çēs'sion
ō'cean	lo ġī'cian	com prēs'sion
sō'cial	ma ġī'cian	de elēn'sion
spě'cial	mu šī'cian	ex prēs'sion
eru'cial	tae tī'cian	im prēs'sion
prē'ciōŭs	op tī'cian	op prēs'sion
pās'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn'sion
mān'sion	phŷ šī'cian	sue çēs'sion
pēn'sion	pro vīn'cial	trans ġrēs'sion
tēn'sion	fī nān'cial	ad mīs'sion
tōr'sion	om nīs'cient	eon eūs'sion

Lesson 134.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

They propose to alter the place of the altar. He cast his ballot for mayor. The ballet dancer and the ballad singer arrived. The wine seller lived in a cellar. He said that the cymbal was a symbol of music. They sent an arrant rogue on the errand. His manner of conducting the manor did not suit the lord. The prophet of Mammon foretold great profit. The relics of the kingdom were saved by the relict of the king. The stature of the statue of Liberty is fixed by statute.

Lesson 135.

răck, <i>an engine of torture.</i>	ȳrītē, <i>to make letters.</i>
ȳrăck, <i>a sea-plant.</i>	ȳrīgh̃t, <i>a workman.</i>
răp, <i>to strike.</i>	rōē, <i>eggs of a fish.</i>
ȳrăp, <i>to roll together.</i>	rōȳ, <i>to impel with oars.</i>
rēck, <i>to heed; to care.</i>	rōsē, <i>a flower.</i>
ȳrēck, <i>destruction.</i>	rōȳs, <i>does row.</i>
rīē, <i>a kind of grain.</i>	rōēs, <i>plural of roe.</i>
rīsē, <i>increase; ascent.</i>	sēēs, <i>beholds. [water.</i>
rītē, <i>a ceremony.</i>	sēās, <i>large bodies of</i>
rīgh̃t, <i>not wrong.</i>	sēīzē, <i>to lay hold of.</i>

Lesson 136.

OF AFFIXES.

Many words are formed by adding something to the end of another word. The added part is called an affix; as *ly*, added to *man*, forms *manly*. In this, and the following seventeen lessons, the more common affixes are indicated.

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

rōofs	sō'lōs	tȳ'rōs	al bī'nōs
hōofs	hā'lōs	jūn'tōs	me mēn'tōs
seārfs	lās'sōs	eān'tōs	oe tā'vōs
trūths	zē'rōs	quar'tōs	sī rōē'eōs

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ēeh'ōēs	to mā'tōēs	po tā'tōēs
eār'gōēs	mu lăt'tōēs	bra vā'dōēs
mōt'tōēs	vol eā'nōēs	pōr'ti eōēs
grōt'tōēs	mōs quī'tōēs	vī rā'gōēs

Lesson 137.

Words in which *f* and *fe* are changed into *ves* in the Plural:
as, *leaf, leaves; wife, wives.*

bēevēs	līvēs	thiēvēs	eālvēs	our sēlvēs'
shēāvēs	wīvēs	wōlvēs	hālvēs	them sēlvēs'
lēāvēs	knīvēs	lōāvēs	shēlvēs	your sēlvēs'

Words in which *Y* final is changed into *ies* in the Plural.

skīēs	lā'diēs	tō'riēs	grō'çer iēs
spiēs	dū'tiēs	eān'diēs	fōr'ger iēs
eriēs	bēā'ū'tiēs	trō'phies	gāl'ler iēs

Lesson 138.

Words ending in *Y* which form the Plural by adding *s*.

toys	chīm'nēys	āl'lēys	at tōr'nēys
drāys	vāl'lēys	pul'lēys	Sāt'ur dāys
buōys	mōn'ēys	tūr'kēys	hōl'i dāys
whys	jōūr'nēys	mōn'kēys	eōr du roys'

Words in which the Plurals are formed irregularly. As the Plural only is given, the teacher might require the pupil to ascertain the Singular, and to spell it.

mīç	erī'sēs	tēr'mi nī	{ kīnç
{ stāvēs	chīl'dren	nēb'ū læ	{ eowç
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ dīç
{ pēāsç	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te bræ	{ dīç
{ pēās	strā'ta	syn öp'sēs	gēesç



Lesson 139.

Ing signifies *continuing to*; as *talking*, continuing to talk. The following words, in taking their suffix, double the final letter. The last letter is doubled when the word ends with a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel.

plăn'ning	wîn'ning	stöp'ping	a bêt'ting
frêt'ting	blôt'ting	gŭn'ning	re bĕl'ling
bĭd'ding	röb'bing	shŭt'ting	o mĭt'ting

Other words ending with consonants, which do not double the final letter.

ăet'ing	făĭl'ing	mĕăn'ing	ex pând'ing
lănd'ing	răĭn'ing	eōăx'ing	eon sĕnt'ing
bŷild'ing	săĭl'ing	sŭĭt'ing	vĭŝ'it ing

Lesson 140.

Words ending in *e* silent, generally drop the *e* in adding *ing*.

māk'ing	sēīz'ing	ruġ'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōrç'ing	līn'ing	re fūš'ing
plāgŋ'ing	hēđg'ing	squēez'ing	in trīgŋ'ing
āeh'ing	writ'ing	sehēm'ing	al lēg'ing

The final *e* is retained when it is necessary to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to maintain the identity of a word.

hōē'ing	shōē'ing	chāngē'a blē
tōē'ing	sīngē'ing	trāçē'a blē
tīngē'ing	dŷē'ing	pēāçē'a blē
fōē'man	blūē'ness	chärğē'a blē

Lesson 141.

Ed, as a suffix, generally signifies *did*. In words like the following the *e* in *ed* is silent, and the words, though of two and three syllables, are pronounced in one and two.

blāzēd	wēđgēd	boilēd	be rēāvēd'
drāīnēd	sōlvēd	coilēd	be sīēgēd'
hāīlēd	eallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hāīlēd	bowēd	ae quīrēd'
pāvēd	maylēd	erownēd	eon trōllēd'
stōwēd	warmēd	plowēd	a būšēd'
sāvēd	warnēd	roušēd	ae eūšēd'
fēārēd	wārpēd	seourēd	eon mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	eon fūšēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōđgēd	de eoyēd'
bēggēd	lovēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

Lesson 142.

In words like the following, *ed* is pronounced as *t*; and, although of two and three syllables, the words are pronounced in one and two.

g̃rāc̃eð	fīx̃eð	es eāp̃eð'	at tāk̃eð'
serāp̃eð	mīx̃eð	em brāc̃eð'	eon fēss̃eð'
erāk̃eð	bōx̃eð	en g̃rōss̃eð'	op prēss̃eð'

In other words formed by the affix *ed*, the last letter is doubled in words of one syllable, or in words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; as, *wed*, *wed'ded*. If the word ends in any other consonant than *d* or *t*, the *e* in *ed* becomes silent, and the two syllables become one; as, *hem*, *hemmed*, pronounced hēmd.

jūt'ted	shūnñeð	com pēll̃eð	o mīt't̃eð
frēt'ted	tāpp̃eð	e quipp̃eð'	im bēd'ded
fīt'ted	rūbb̃eð	de mūr̃r̃eð'	com mīt'ted

Lesson 143.

Words not included in the above rule, *do not double* the final consonant.

āet'ed	fāīl̃eð	quar'rel̃eð	ex pānd'ed
lānd'ed	rāīñeð	bār'rel̃eð	mēr'it ed
rēst'ed	eōax̃eð	trāv'el̃eð	vīš'it ed

Y is sometimes changed into *i*; as *cry*, *cried*.

erīeð	drīeð	mār'riēð	glō'riēð
trīeð	frīeð	tār'riēð	stō'riēð
shīeð	spīeð	eār'riēð	wōr'riēð

Lesson 144.

Ar, er, and or signify *one who does, or that which does*; as, *baker*, one who bakes. If the word ends in *e, r* only is added. After a consonant *y* is generally changed into *i*. Another letter is sometimes united to the affix; as *law, law'yer*. The final consonants are doubled, as in Lesson 142.

běg'gar	bănk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dīg'ger	plānt'er	pā'cer	eru sād'er
dīp'per	būild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elīp'per	gīv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	lāw'yer	writ'er	sur vīv'or
loş'er	say'yer	bōast'er	be liēv'er
wōō'er	rēād'er	mōurn'er	ad viş'er
vouch'er	rīd'er	ōyn'er	as sign'er
wrēs'tler	dȳ'er	ruł'er	in vē'gler

Lesson 145.

Words formed by the Affixes *er* or *or*.

be gīn'ner	lā'bor er	nāv'i gā tor
in dôrs'er	rēā'sōn er	dēd'i eā tor
de şert'er	lī'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tūrb'er	wāg'on er	spēc'ū lā tor
u şūrp'er	eōn'qūer ōr	prōs'e eū tor
eon dūet'or	fōr'ēign er	eūl'ti vā tor
tor mēnt'or	eūs'tom er	mūl'ti plī er
en chānt'er	mūr'der er	nū'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern ōr	gēn'er ā tor
ağ grēss'or	pēn'siōn er	rā'di ā tor

Lesson 146.

In adjectives, *er* is generally added to form the comparative, and *est* to form the superlative; as *rich*, *richer*, *richest*.

striet'er	fīerç'est	wēalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brøad'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
brīght'er	gāynt'est	drēar'i er	haugħ'ti est

Ly is an abbreviation of *like*; as *manly* for man-like, or like a man. *Ly* is still further shortened into *y*; as, *rock*, *rocky*.

brīght'ly	ēas'y	hēav'i ly	thōr'ōugħ ly
gāy'ly	ēarth'y	hēart'i ly	mīght'i ly
nō'bly	spēed'y	rēad'i ly	hās'ti ly
wīnd'y	spōn'gy	tār'di ly	stēad'i ly

Lesson 147.

Ness is from the Saxon *nesse*, and means *state* or *quality*; as, *neatness*, state of being neat.

blēak'ness	smōoth'ness	cōmē'li ness
fīerç'ness	nūmþ'ness	drow'si ness
hōarse'ness	wrōng'ness	naugħt'i ness
eālm'ness	swēet'ness	wēar'i ness

The termination *full* adds its own meaning to the word; as, *joyful*, full of joy. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

chāngē'ful	mōurn'ful	skill'ful	fān'çi ful
frīght'ful	wōē'ful	will'ful	pīt'i ful
spītē'ful	wrāth'ful	ay'ful	dū'ti ful

Lesson 148.

The termination *less* gives a *negative* meaning to the derivative; as *graceless*, without grace.

brāin'less	sigh'tless	frīend'less	wōrth'less
cease'less	sōul'less	hēad'less	house'less
guile'less	fruit'less	guilt'less	noise'less

The affix *age* signifies *the pay for, a state of being, or composed of*; as *cartage*, the pay for carting.

mār'riagē	fēr'ri agē	vāg'a bōnd agē
kērb'agē	hēr'mit agē	dīs ad vān'tagē
wharf'agē	pāt'ron agē	ēs'pi on āgē

Lesson 149.

The suffix *al* signifies *relating to*; *an* signifies *pertaining to*; *ant* and *ent*, in many instances, signify the *agent* or *doer*.

tīd'al	eōm'ie al	me dīç'i nal
ûr'ban	pūb'li ean	dī ōç'e san
elāim'ant	as sīst'ant	ī tīn'er ant
ā'gent	prēs'i dent	eōr re spōnd'ent

Able and *ible* signify *that may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity*.

ēat'a blē	blām'a blē	ām'i ea blē
sāl'a blē	lāugh'a blē	nāv'i ġa blē
lēg'i blē	fōr'ç'i blē	eom būs'ti blē
erēd'i blē	ay'di blē	in dēl'i blē

Lesson 150.

Ist, ster, ee, and ess, generally signify the person who, or thing which. The last is an affix denoting the feminine gender.

ayr'ist	phÿs'i ċist	pĩ ä'nĩst
tăp'ster	eħör'is ter	för'est er
ġrânt ēē'	môrtġ ġa ġēē'	as sġgn ēē'
ēm'press	shēp'ħerd ess	măr'ċhġn ess

Dom signifies the office of or state of being; hood, the state of being; ish, somewhat, like; and ism, the condition or doctrines of.

kĩng'dòm	eħrĩs'tġn dòm	hēā'tħen dòm
child'hōöd	māġd'en hōöd	lĩvġ'li hōöd
ġnāv'ish	yēl'lōw ġsh	ā'ġu ġsh
Bud'đħĩsm	Mēth'od ġsm	Môr'mon ġsm

Lesson 151.

Eer or ier generally signifies one who has charge of; en means made of, or, with adjectives, to make; ic signifies pertaining to, belonging to, or like; and ise or ize, to make, to become, or to assimilate.

eash ġēr'	fĩn an ġġēr'	ġn̄n do ġġēr'
ełōth'ier	ēn ġi nēer'	eān non ēer'
bēech'ġn	be hōld'ġn	em bōld'ġn
briġht'ġn	en liġht'ġn	en liv'ġn
ġiv'ie	ġe phāl'ie	me tāl'lie
ũ'til ġzē	eāt'e eħĩsġ	erĩt'i ġĩsġ
sāt'ir ġzē	ġiv'il ġzē	ōs'tra ġĩzē

Lesson 152.

Ion and *ment* denote the state of being, or the act of; *fy*, to make or become; *ance* or *ence*, the act or state of; *ive*, having a tendency to, or the power or nature of; *ory*, the power or nature of, or belonging to; and *ous*, partaking of, or full of.

dis pēr'sion	dī vēr'sion	as pēr'sion
ex çep'tion	e lēe'tion	eon dī'tion
a tōnē'ment	a grēe'ment	dēe're ment
dē'i fȳ	stū'pe fȳ	sāt'is fȳ
an noy'ance	ae eôrd'ance	eon eôrd'ance
oe eūr'rence	ab hōr'rence	in dūl'gence
a mū'sivē	eon elū'sivē	of fēn'sivē
eūr'so ry	ār'mo ry	mān'da to ry
dān'ger øus	lī'bel øus	hār mō'ni øus

Lesson 153.

Kīn, *ling*, *let*, and *ule* indicate smallness or diminution.

lāmþ'kin	mān'i kīn	lā'dy kīn
dūck'ling	ūn'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lēaf'let	rīv'ū let	flāg'øo lēt
glōb'ūlē	mōl'e eūlē	ān i māl'eūlē

Some means like or same, full of, or very; *ward* denotes in the direction of; *ure* means state of; and *y*, full of, or composed of.

tīrē'somē	eūm'ber somē	vēnt'ūrē somē
ēast'ward	hēav'ēn ward	āft'er ward
vērd'ūrē	eūr'va tūrē	im pōst'ūrē
smōk'y	sīn'ew y	sīl'ver y

Lesson 154.

rűff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rōār, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
rŕŕgh (rűf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rěťch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sā'ł, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wřěťch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālę, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdę, <i>did ride.</i>	sēen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōād, <i>a way; route.</i>	sčēnę, <i>a view.</i>
rōwęd, <i>did row.</i>	sē'nę, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōom, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rųęum, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	sle'įł, <i>a vehicle on run-</i>
sōw, <i>to scatter seed.</i>	sley, <i>a weaver's reed.</i>
sew (sō), <i>to use a needle.</i>	sēm, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sēām, <i>a line of junction.</i>

Lesson 155.

rudę, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rōod, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōę, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sērf, <i>a slave; servant.</i>	sŭn, <i>the source of light.</i>
sŭrf, <i>a swell of the sea.</i>	sōn, <i>a male child.</i>
sērgę, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stēel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sŭrgę, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stēāl, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shēer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stīłę, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shēar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	stŕłę, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīdę, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stārę, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sighęd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stā'ır, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slŭ), <i>did slay.</i>	swēet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slŭę, <i>to slip aside.</i>	suitę (swēt), <i>retinue.</i>

Lesson 156.

OF PREFIXES.

When a syllable or word is placed before another word, it is called a prefix. The prefix *re* generally gives the idea of *repetition* or *return*; as, *recall*, to call back.

rē bŷild'	rē-ap pēār'	re ăn'i mātē
rē tōŷch'	rē-as ċēnd'	re ġēn'er ātē
rē sēāt'	rē-im būrsē'	re sŷs'ċi tātē
re view'	re dōŷb'lē	re vēr'ber ātē

The prefix *un* generally gives a *negative* meaning; as, *unapt*, not apt.

un pāid'	un friēnd'ly	un eōŷrt'ly
un elēan'	un hēalth'y	un ēā'sy
un knōŷn'	un stēād'y	un frui't'ful
un nērvē'	un ērr'ing	un lēarn'ed

Lesson 157.

In, also, has a *negative* meaning; it often becomes *im*, *il*, *ir* or *ig*, for the sake of sound.

in ăet'ivē	in sin ċērē'	ir rēs'o lūtē
im prōp'er	im po litē'	ir re lig'īŷōs
il lē'gal	il lŷs'ivē	ir re spēet'ivē
ig nō'blē	ig'no rant	ir'ri ta blē
im ma tē ri ăl'i ty		im prăe ti ea bil'i ty
in dī viŷ i bil'i ty		in de strŷe ti bil'i ty
in eom păt i bil'i ty		ir re ŷist i bil'i ty
in eom prēss i bil'i ty		im pēn e tra bil'i ty

Lesson 158.

Dis is a Latin particle, and has the force of a *negative* or *privative*; as, *disagree*, not to agree, *disarm*, to deprive of arms.

dis plēāse'	dīs ap pēār'	dīs eon tīn'ūē
dis joint'	dīs be liēvē'	dīs in hēr'it
dis lōdġe'	dīs o blīġe'	dis ôr'ġan īzē
dis chārġe'	dis eŏŭr'āġē	dis sīm'i lar
dis ġrāġe'	dis eōv'er	dis erīm'i nātē

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

āft'er pīēġe'	āft'er nōōn	āft'er mōst
āft'er ġyārd	āft'er māth	āft'er-thōnġht

Lesson 159.

Post is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'serīpt	pōst-dī lū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst'-dātē	pōst po ſī'tion	pōst'hu mŏŭs ly

Other words are formed by prefixing the English word *post*, a letter-carrier.

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'mārk
pōst'-ġhāīſē	pōst'-town	pōst'-ŏf fīġē
pōst-hāstē'	pōst'boy	pōst'mās ter

Bene is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bēn'e dīet	bēn e fāē'tion	be nēf'i ġēġē
bēn'e fīġē	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lēġē

Lesson 160.

Fore adds its own meaning to the word; as *foretaste*, to taste before; *pre* is from the Latin *præ*, before; *ante* (Latin), before. *Anti* (Greek), means *against* or *opposite*.

fōrə'siġht	fōrə tēll'er	fōrə bōd'ing ly
fōrə'mōst	fōrə knōwl'edġə	fōrə de tēr'minə
fōrə knōw'	fōrə'eās tlə	pre mēd'i tātə
pre fīx'	pre eay'tion	pre ōe'eu pŷ
pre jūdġə'	pre ġēd'ing	pre-ēm'i nent
pre sērvə'	pre dēs'tinə	ăn te pās'eħal
pre sāġə'	ăn'te pāst	ăn te mūn'dānə
pre tēxt'	ăn'te dātə	ăn te nūp'tial
fōrə warn'	ăn'ti pōdə	ăn tī elī'max
fōrə'frōnt	ăn'ti dōtə	ăn tī fēb'rīlə

Lesson 161.

The word *miss* signifies *to err*, *to go wrong*; in the compound the last *s* is omitted.

mis ġūidə'	mīs be liēf'	mis rēck'ŏn
mis spell'	mīs eon ġēivə'	mis eon'struə
mis chōōsə'	mīs dī rēet'	mis ġōv'ern
mis chāncə'	mīs re ġitə'	mis ġūid'anġə

Words formed by the prefixes *up* and *under*.

up rāisə'	ūn der lāy'	ūn'der hānd
up hēavə'	ūn der wŕitə'	ūn'der ġrōwŧh
ūp'rīġht	ūn der sīġn'	ūn'der brūsh
ūp'ward	ūn der nēath'	ūn'der shōt

Lesson 162.

Words formed by the prefixes *out* and *over*.

out brāvə'	ō ver rēach'	ō' ver bōard
out grōw'	ō ver awə'	ō' ver alls
out pōur'	ō ver flōw'	ō' ver nīght
out talk'	ō ver freīght'	ō' ver sīght

Counter, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pānə'	eoun'ter sīgn	eoun ter movə'
eoun'ter fēit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weīgh'

Extra (Latin), *beyond*.

ěx tra ju dĩ'cial	ěx tra phŷs'ie al
ěx tra pro vīn'cial	ěx tra trōp'ie al

Lesson 163.

Semi (Latin), and *hemi* (Greek), half; *super* (Latin), over or above; *trans* (Latin), beyond or through; and *inter* (Latin), among or between.

sēm'i brēvə'	sēm'ĩ eō lon	sēm'ĩ quā ver
sēm'ĩ tōnə'	sēm'ĩ ċīr elə'	sēm ĩ tōn'ie
hēm'ĩ sphērə'	hēm'ĩ ċŷ elə'	hēm ĩ mōrph'ie
hēm'ĩ trōpə'	hēm ĩ hē'dral	hēm ĩ sphēr'ie
sū per add'	sū per fī'cial	sū per ĩn dūçə'
sū per serībə'	su pēr'flu ous	sū per strūet'ūrə'
tran sčēnd'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīg'ūrə'	trans fūs'ĩ blə'	trans mīs'si blə'
ĩn'ter eōŷrsə'	ĩn ter mīt'tent	ĩn ter rēg'num
ĩn'ter lūdə'	ĩn ter çēs'sor	ĩn ter sēc'tion

Lesson 164.

Ad signifies *to*, and for euphony takes the forms of *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, and *as*; as *ad* and *verto*, *advert*, to turn to.

ad dūçø'	al lūrø'	as sār'l'	ăg'gre gātø
æ eount'	an nĕx'	ad vānçø'	ăg'gra vātø
æ eōrd'	ar rīvø'	ăd'vĕrb	ap pĕnd'agø
af fĭx'	as çĕnd'	ăd'vĕrsø	ăr'ro gānçø

Bi (from Latin *bis*, twice) means *two*, *double*, or *in two*.

bī'fid	bī dĕn'tatø	bī nō'mi al
bī'fōrm	bī eōr'nøŭs	bī ĕn'ni al
bī'natø	bī fūr'eatø	bī nōe'ū lar
bī'ped	bī lĭn'gual	bī vāl'v'ū lar
bī sĕet'	bī pār'titø	bī sūl'phu ret

Lesson 165.

Con (Latin *cum*, with) signifies *with* or *together*; it takes the forms of *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*, for ease in pronunciation.

eon vērt'	eōn de sçĕnd'	eon vĕn'tion al
eom prĕss'	eom pān'ion	eōm pen sār'tion
eol lĕet'	eōl'lo quy	eol lāt'er al
eo hĕrø'	eō-ex ĭst'	eō-ex tĕn'sivø
eōg'nātø	eōg'nĭ zant	eōg nōs'çi blø
eor rĕet'	eōr re spōnd'	eōr o nār'tion
eon eūr'	eon vūl'sion	eon sĕe'ū tīvø
eon dĭgn'	eon vey'er	eōn se quĕn'tial
eon fōrm'	eon tū'sion	eon nāt'ū ral



Lesson 166.

De signifies *down* or *from*; *epi* signifies *on*, *near*, *during*; and *ex* has the meaning *out of*. *Ex* also becomes *e*, *ec*, or *ef*.

de sčēnd'	ex trāet'	ěp i dēm'ie
de trāet'	e vādē'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtē'	ef fūšē'	ěp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtē'	ěe'lōġvē'	ěp i dērm'is

Dis, *ob*, *per*, and *circum* mean respectively *apart*, *against*, *through*, and *around*. With English words, *dis* gives a *negative* meaning.

dis tēnd'	dis sēv'er	dis em bār'rass
ob trūdē'	ob liqūē'ly	ob lit'er ātē
per plēx'	per fēet'ivē	per sīst'en ġy
ġir'eyit	ġir eum vōlvē'	ġir eum jā'cent

Lesson 167.

Mal signifies *evil, ill*; *mono* is from Greek *monos, single*; *pan* (Greek), signifies *all, every thing*; and *poly* (Greek *polus*), *many*.

mäl'eon tēnt	ma lī'cīpūs	ma lēv'o lent
mōn'o tōnē	mōn'o grām	mo nōp'o ly
pān'o ply	pān'the īst	pān o rā'mā
pōl'y gōn	pōl'y pūs	pōl'y thē īsm

Pro is a Latin preposition signifying *for, before, and forth*; *uni* (Latin *unus, one*) signifies *one or producing one*; *syn* (sometimes *syn* and *sym*) signifies *together*; and *sub* (sometimes *sub*, *sup*, and *sug*) denotes *under, below*.

prō'noun	ū'ni ty	sŷn'the sīs	sub serībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sūf'fīx
pro dūcē'	ū'ni eōrn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prēss'
pro vīdē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tāē'tīe	suġ gēst'

Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

ālē'-house	līmē'-kīlŋ	hēdġē'hōġ
hāīl'stōnē	bōāt'man	pēn'knīfē
lāy'man	fōūr'seōrē	grīst'-mīll
sāfē'ġuārd	lōād'stōnē	mīd'nīġht
wāīst'eōāt	ōāt'mēāl	pītch'fōrk
bēē'-hīvē	pōlē'-stār	shīp'wreck
kēy'-stōnē	snōw'-drōp	wrist'band
knēē'-pān	spōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē'grōōm	jew's'-hārp	erōss'-bōw
līġht'-house	lūkē'wārm	ōff'sprīng

Lesson 169.

Compound Words.

Lisłe'-glövé
 nôrth-eāst'
 joint'-stöck
 wëll'-brëd
 snüff'-böx
 towns'man
 house'wifē
 chār'eōal
 out weīgh'
 hôrn'pipē
 hēir'loom

nīgh't'fall
 böök'-eāsē
 fööt'stööl
 eōrk'serew
 waʔch'-wōrd
 brōom'stick
 döoms'dāy
 brown'-brëād
 down'rīgh't
 tōoth'āehē
 âir'-brākē

härts'hōrn
 eōrn'-stal'k
 lōop'-hölē
 bûr'döck
 whīrl'pōöl
 fööl's'ēap
 wōrk'shōp
 for sōoth'
 down'eāst
 nōon'dāy
 lay'sūt

Lesson 170.

Compound Words.

eān'dlē stick
 hānd'ker chīf
 bēd'-chām ber
 ēv'er grēen
 gēn'tlē man
 pēp'per mīnt
 eāmp'-mēet ing
 mās'ter pīēē
 pās'sō ver
 fowl'ing-pīēē
 pow'der-hōrn

pōst'al-eārd
 eōp'y-böök
 öft'ēn tīmes
 tīpē'-writ er
 jōûr'nēy man
 hūm'ming-bīrd
 mūsk'-mēl on
 blōod'-vēs sel
 hōn'ēy-eōmþ
 stēm'-wind er
 sehoöl'-mās ter

būt'ter flȳ
 wa'ter-fall
 gās'-mē ter
 elēr'gȳ man
 brīe'-a-brāe
 nā'vȳ-yārd
 fööl'hārd y
 al mīgh't'y
 bȳ'stānd er
 bāss'-vī ol
 tālē'-beār er

Lesson 171.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de sĕënd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'blĕ, <i>powerful.</i>	eôŭgh'er, <i>one who coughs.</i>
ăl'lĕy, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	eôŭffer, <i>a chest.</i> [sugar.
al lÿ', <i>one who assists.</i>	eăn'diĕd, <i>covered with</i>
ăl lÿ'sion, <i>a reference.</i>	eăn'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
il lÿ'sion, <i>mockery.</i>	ĕĕnt'ÿ ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de sĕënd'ant, <i>offspring.</i>	sĕn'try, <i>a guard.</i>

The able man's name was Abel. A narrow alley. France was an ally of England in the Crimean war. He made an allusion to the illusion that possessed him. His descendant was descendent from the same line. The cougher sat on the coffer. The candid youth ate the candied cakes. The sentry wore a costume of the last century.

Lesson 172.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

āyĕ, <i>always.</i>	eôn'jurĕ, <i>to enchant.</i>
āyĕ, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chōsĕ, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
ĕhōsĕ, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chăp, <i>a boy.</i>
bāss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chap, <i>the jaw.</i>
băss, <i>a fish.</i>	ĕĕout, <i>a disease.</i>
eon jÿrĕ, <i>to implore.</i>	ĕĕout, <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seäld, a poet. [sews.
mäll, a mallet. [skin.	sew'er (sō'er), one who
sløugh (slūf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.
slough, a miry place.	eþûrt'e sy, civility.
wēār, a dam in a river.	eþûrtē'sy, a slight bow.
wēār, waste. [seconds.	slāv'er, a slave ship.
mīn'utē (mīn'it), sixty	slāv'er, spittle.
mī nūtē', very small.	ī'ron y (ī'urn ŷ), of iron.
hīnd'er, in the rear.	ī'ron y, ridicule.
hīn'der, to obstruct.	wor'st'ed, a kind of yarn.
seald, a burn.	wōrst'ed, defeated.

Lesson 174.

Words in which the letter A is often mispronounced. Some of the words in this and succeeding lessons have two pronunciations, but in all cases the preferable one is given.

hēārth	mam mä'	ān'cient	frā'ter nīzē
grāss	a slānt'	lā'vā	eōm man dānt'
slānt	pa pä'	sā'n'ter	tī ā'rā
gāpē	a lās'	pāl'frēy	āl tēr'natē
gāynt	āl'mōnd	rāp'īnē	af flā'tus
fār	seāth'less	drā'mā	hī ā'tus
swāthē	pāg'eant	lā'mā	ba nā'nā
lānce	stāl'wart	dā'tā	sul tā'nā
eālm	āft'er	mā'gī	man dā'mus
lāugh	pār'ent	pā'thos	oe tā'vo

Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

chăl'drôn	ar eă'num	u rā'ni ūm
nā'tant	er rā'tum	a quā'ri ūm
hăl'berd	ver bā'tim	ăp pa rā'tus
tăs'sel	văl'en tīnē	īg no rā'mus
saj'cy	eă'ri ōūs	ir rā'tion al
măē'l'strôm	tră'ehe à	līt er ā'tī
squă'lôr	băr băr'ie	līt er ā'tim
dăi'ry	băr ri eăde'	ŭl ti mǎ'tum
eă'ret	rā'di ūs	măr a năth'à
gră'tis	eħl'ol'e rà	gym nă'si ūm
rā'dix	ea nă'ry	ex pǎ'ti ātē

Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glā'moır	săe'ra ment	glănçe	al'wāys
raft'er	ā'pri eôt	zouävē	a mǎss'
seal'löp	gār'ru lõs	drāın	Ār'ab
eraft'y	bra vā'do	stānch	bā'thos
grǎss'y	de făl'eătē	seārçe	eal'drôn
em bǎlm'	ea eă'o	eănt	chās'ten
a ghăst'	răıl'ler y	eăn't	făç'ilē
was'sail	an dăn'te	străp	făır'y
bălm'y	hăl'i but	yăçht	gā'la
al'der	nă'ivē te	seăth	quā'si
Āl'dīnē	fī nă'le	eal'k	lo eălē'

Lesson 177.

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	pay'per	gra vā'men	ā mēn'
hālvē	hā'rem	to mā'to	guā'no
jēān	pa sha'	sā'li ent	nā'ivē
eātch	fāç'et	pā'ri āh	hār'ass
bālm	fā'chjōn	far rā'go	sāt'irē
grøat	lāugh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trānce	tār'iff	de eā'dençē	e elāt'
yēā	ba salt'	ā're ā	prāi'rjē
ārē	hūr rā'	va gā'ry	rā'tion
shāft	bā tōn'	eū'po lā	Sāl'ie
seārēd	quāg'mirē	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

Lesson 178.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ēi'ther	ēq'ui ty	lēg'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blē	ab stē'mi øūs
wēap'ōn	ē'gō tism	a mē'na blē
prēl'atē	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yēl'lōw	al lē'gro	stē're o tȳpē
vēn dūē'	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'giøūs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nē'i çent
stēād'y	yēs'ter dāy	a mēn'i ty
ēn'gīnē	ē'qua blē	e lē'gi ae
kēt'tlē	pē'o ny	hȳ men ē'al
trēb'lē	ē'qui poiçē	ēm py rē'an

Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

lěant	pět'rel	çērē'ment	les sēe'
drěamt	sē'riēs	lēi'surē	mē leē'
ēyrē	sēam'stress	ef fētē'	děaf'en
rēār	stēel'yard	en fēøff'	roy ē'
děaf	sēx'ton	kēēl'son	e litē'
tēāt	fē'brilē	sēc'k'el	khe divē'
pērt	fēe'und	bēs'tial	rēs'pitē
tētē	sēn'nā	fēt'id	thērē'fōrē
fēøff	tēn'et	fē'tiçh	prē'açē
ēgg	tēp'id	sē'nilē	tēt'ter
yēt	lē'ver	hē'lot	mēt'rie

Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pēr'ukē	nēp'o tışm	tēr'ri blē
nēth'er	as çēt'ie	rēs'in øūs
pēt'al	rēd'o lent	rēc'i pē
rēs'in	eō te rē'	tēt'a nūs
ra çēmē'	ēm ploy ē'	rē'flu ent
prē'lūdē	āt ta çhe'	hỹ ē'mal
mē'grim	prē'mi er	çēr'e brüm
vēn'ūē	o bēi'sançē	vē'he ment
bre vēt'	gēn'er ā	dē'i çit
ēār tēl'	Ma dēi'ra	splēn'e tiē
ē'pāet	hēr'o inē	i dē'a

Lesson 181.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fī'nītē	mēr'ean tīlē	pa rī'e tal
prō'filē	pī āz'zà	rēc i ta tīvē'
dē brīs'	he ġī'rà	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'pril	dē elī'vøūs	ēāl lī'o pe
fī nānce'	O rī'on	he lī'ae al
ōx'īdē	ī tāl'ie	zo dī'ae al
ār'ēhīvēs	ho rī'zon	ī sōēh'ro nøūs
vīs'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in ġī'tis
sīr'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'ae al
bas tīlē'	brōn ēhī'tis	seār la tī'nà
rīb'ald	trīp'ar tītē	ī so thērm'al

Lesson 182.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

rīd	tī rādē'	pŷ rī'tēs
vīvē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nà
rīnsē	brō'mīnē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ēhen	pī ā'no
width	ob līquē'	vīr'ū lent
sī'ren	vīs'eount	çŷn'o surē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	īs'o lātē
lī'en	spīkē'nard	vōl'a tīlē
ān'īlē	trīb'ūnē	en frān'chīsē
ēī'der	quī'nīnē	dē ġī'sīvē
trī'ō	dī lātē'	pū'er ilē

Lesson 183.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tilē	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīs'er
är tistē'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blē
fī nēssē'	sub sīd'ençē	ka lēi'do seōpē
stīr'rup	chās'tisē ment	ad vēr'tisē ment
süb'tilē	dī ġrēs'sion	in ter nē'çinē
ehlō'rīnē	dī mēn'sion	lăr yn ġī'tis
Āl'pīnē	dī plō'mā	mī rāe'ū lōūs
çhī eānē'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
euī ŷīnē'	erīn'o līnē	vī vīp'a rōūs
lī'lae	pār'a dīgm	īs o lā'tion
vīe'ar	e eħī'nūs	sī mul tā'ne øūs

Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hōłm	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prōe'ū rā tor
seōff	mōn'ġrel	mī erōs'eo py
nōnçē	be trōth'	drōm'e da ry
eōst	prōç'ess	zo ōl'o ġy
wōn't	dōç'ilē	al lōp'a thy
wōnt	prōv'ōst	aj tōm'a ton
shōnē	ġrōv'ēl	hŷ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrē'hēad	La ōe'o ōn
fōrçē	jōe'und	pho tōġ'ra phy
dōth	dōn'kēy	in ter lōe'ū tor

Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frönt'jēr	ăp ro pōs'	ab dō'men
plòv'er	vō'ea blé	dis eòm'fit
a mojr'	pōs tîl'ion	eðûrt'e øūs
hòv'er	pre eō'ciøūs	pa rôt'id
sur tojt'	ō'o lītē	eon dō'lençē
slōth'ful	dōl'or øūs	eoğ nō'men
Søj chōng'	ea lōr'ie	op pō'nent
eəøjt'choje	frönt'is piēçē	eo rō'nā
re vòlt'	prōb'i ty	eöl'pört øur
fôt'nīgh̃t	pòmē grăn'atē	pō'ta blé
eòm'pass	sòv'er øígn	a rō'mā

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tullē	eöl'umj	in aj'gu rātē
jøüst	sūt'ūrē	çe ru'le an
gwidē	püp'pet	vī tū'per ātē
yoyrs	su'mae	ae eū'mu lātē
ghoal	fūl'somē	eō ad jū'tor
gĩaour	eön'dyit	pū'pil la ry
de büt'	eū'eum ber	in'sti tūtē
dūe'at	trū'eu lent	ēū rē'kā
Ū'lan	eön nōis sœur'	çæ sū'rā
süp'plē	jū'gu lar	eön'sti tūtē
dū'ty	nū'mer øūs	tøûr'na ment

Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eön'strujé	eöm'bat ant	pū'is sançé
träv'ersé	dīs'pu tant	īn'ter īm
rämp'ant	gön'do là	ay'top sy
āth'lēté	plēth'o rà	tým'pa nūm
syr'ingé	mīs'chjev øūs	wīşé'ā eré
ēx'tant	blās'phe mœūs	ôr'eħes tral
brīg'and	eön'ver sant	īm'po tent
eön'eôrd	săn'he drīm	eön'gru ent
dīs'eôrd	eön'tra ry	īm'be çilé
dō'nāté	prō'te an	phā'e tōn
öb'long	dīs'çi plīnç	rēt'i nà

Lesson 188.

röll, <i>to turn over and over.</i>	sōār, <i>to mount upward.</i>
rôle, <i>a part performed.</i>	stāké, <i>a pointed stick.</i>
sign, <i>a token; a mark.</i>	stēāk, <i>a slice of flesh.</i>
sīnç, <i>a line in geometry.</i>	stēp, <i>a pace; a foot-print.</i>
sküll, <i>part of the head.</i>	stēppé, <i>a dreary plain.</i>
seüll, <i>to impel a boat.</i>	stōōp, <i>to bend forward.</i>
slēevé, <i>an arm cover.</i>	stōūp, <i>a basin; a pitcher.</i>
slēāvç, <i>untwisted silk.</i>	sūm, <i>the amount; whole.</i>
slīçłt, <i>to neglect; feeble.</i>	sōmç, <i>a part; a portion.</i>
slēiçłt, <i>dexterity.</i>	tālç, <i>that which is told.</i>
sōūł, <i>the immortal spirit.</i>	tāīł, <i>terminal appendage.</i>
sōlē, <i>bottom of the foot.</i>	tārç, <i>allowance in weight.</i>
sōrç, <i>a hurt; painful.</i>	tēār, <i>to rend; to lacerate.</i>

Lesson 189.

tăcks, <i>small nails.</i>	tōǵ, <i>part of the foot.</i>
tăx, <i>import; duty.</i>	tōw, <i>coarse part of flax.</i>
thrōnǵ, <i>seat of a king.</i>	trăet, <i>a region.</i>
thrōwn, <i>cast.</i> [gether.	trackǵd, <i>followed.</i>
tēām, <i>horses hitched to-</i>	thêir, <i>belonging to them.</i>
tēem, <i>to bring forth.</i>	thêrǵ, <i>in that place.</i>
tēār, <i>water from the eye.</i>	thrōw, <i>to cast; to hurl.</i>
tjēr, <i>a row or rank.</i>	thrōǵ, <i>agony.</i>
threw (thru), <i>did throw.</i>	tīdǵ, <i>rising of the sea.</i>
throuǵh, <i>from end to end.</i>	tīǵd, <i>bound; fastened.</i>
tīmǵ, <i>duration.</i>	tōǵd, <i>a harmless reptile.</i>
thjymǵ, <i>a pungent herb.</i>	tōwǵd, <i>drawn by a rope.</i>

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōǵ'ress	ǵq'ui pagǵ	ǵx'qui şitǵ ly
in'grātǵ	phōs'phor ũs	eōm'pa ra blǵ
pæ'an	lū'di erǵūs	pēr'emp to ry
eqm'pōn	vīǵ'i naǵǵ	ōr'tho e py
dū'ress	in'te ġral	ǵx'em pla ry
ġōōd mǵn	in'te ġer	lām'en ta blǵ
ō'zōnǵ	ǵn'ǵes tor	in'ter ǵst ing
ā'eorn	ǵn'tī pōdǵs	eōn'tu me ly
prō'lōǵnǵ	ǵt'ro phy	sūb'lu na ry
thīr'tēen	eōm'plāǵ şant	vā'ri o loid
sār'dīnǵ	dēt'o nātǵ	ē'ti o lātǵ



Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trust ēē'	he răl'die	ap pěl'la tīvē
mon sōōn'	ple thōr'ie	a nēm'o ne
pro līx'	re eū'şant	ăr tīf'ī ęer
băck slīdę'	ple bē'ian	ăr bīt'ra ment
whêrę ăş'	pre ęed'enęę	eon sūm'matęly
gāīn sây'	le thē'an	ea mēl'o pard
re ęess'	il lūs'trătę	eon nōt'a tīvę
pla eărd'	im mōb'ilę	in tēr'po lătę
a dēpt'	phī līp'pie	te lęg'ra phy
sue ęess'	o dē'on	pe rīph'ra sīs
ro mănęę'	e lă'īnę	re eōn'năis sănęę

Lesson 192.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

eos tūmē'	so nō'rōūs	re mēd'i less
with draw'	lȳ cē'um	pre cēd'en cy
sue ġinet'	mu sē'um	hȳ pēr'bo le
ex ġess'	e nēr'vātē	py rām'i dal
de funet'	ae elī'mātē	te lēph'o ny
ea nīnē'	in ūn'dātē	il lūs'tra tīvē
mo rālē'	eon dēn'sātē	ex ēē'ū tor
re lāy'	Lin næ'an	ex tēm'po re
sī mōōm'	ōb jūr'gātē	ġla dī'o lūs
re eōūrse'	ad ūm'brātē	in fēr'a blē
ae ġess'	eħo rē'us	eħal cēd'o ny

Lesson 193.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

ex traōr'di na ry	in tēr'po lā tor
in eōm'pa ra blē	eon sōl'a to ry
ir rēf'ra ġa blē	de līb'er a tīvē
ir rēp'a ra blē	pro thōn'o ta ry
ir rēv'o ea blē	dis erīm'i na tīvē
in dīs'so lu blē	eon mēm'o ra tīvē
in dīs'pu ta blē	ae ġēl'er a tīvē
in ēx'o ra blē	sa lū'ta to ry
ab sōl'ū to ry	pa rī'e ta ry
de mōn'stra tīvē ly	nun eū'pa to ry
oe tōġ'e na ry	in ēx'pli ea blē

Lesson 194.

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

rěv er jē'	ăm a tějūr'	děm o nī'ae al
ōb li gōr'	bòm ba zīnǵ'	hō me ōp'a thy
jǎg ū ār'	tām boyr inǵ'	ăp o thē'o sis
īm pro vīşǵ'	rīe o çetǵ'*	hěr e dīt'a ment
ôr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
ēt i quǣttǵ'	maǵ so lē'um	ēp i zō'o ty
ăv a lănçǵ'	eōn ser vā'tor	hỹ per bō're an
ăs sīgn ôr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i eũ're an
pō lo năışǵ'	nō men elăt'ūrǵ'	Pỹth a gō're an
eăt a fălquǵ'	hỹ men ē'an	hĩp po pōt'a mūs
dīs ھا billǵ'	dēn ū dā'tion	rǵ i prōç'i ty

Lesson 195.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	să'chem	jăvǵ'lin	hōs'ǵler
sōot	ăsth'mă	chěşǵ'nut	dē'tăǵl*
nōōşǵ	lē'gend	yrēs'ǵlǵ	fa çădǵ'
twīǵǵ	de sīgn'*	ôr'eħis	strỹeħ'nīnǵ
nīçǵ	īsth'mus	līsǵ'ǵn	pēr'fūmǵ*
sălvǵ	this'ǵlǵ	băǵ'y'ou	mus tăçǵǵ'
hēīǵħt	răǵ'sīn	gīb'bōūs	băs'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	glă'çīer	Găǵ'lie
browse*	psălm'ist	grīev'ōūs	Le vânt'*
văşǵ	ōff'ǵn	nă'şal	sōff'ǵn

* As a noun.

Lesson 196.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugh	gōōsē' bēry	da gūērre' o tȳpē
gīst	sōōth' sāy' er	eāb rī o lēʔ
fīfth	jū' ve nīlē	mīn ī a tūrē'
drougħt	līe' o rīçē	lēg er de māīn'
nōōk	a pōs' tle	chār i ot ēer'
pōōr	ār' gen tīnē	ān i mad vērt'
roil	Ār mīn' ian	āv øir du pois'
saūçē	de eō' røūs	Çy elo pē'an
rhȳthm	çyē' la men	Ēū ro pē'an
schīsm	sō' jōurn er	spō li ā' tion
rōōt	eōv' et øūs	īn' ter ēst ed

Lesson 197.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm' mel	āb' jeet ness	nu mīș' ma tīst
bēl' lōys	āb' a eūs	iğ nīt' i blē
fīg' ūrē	ād' vērsē ly	Jān' ū a ry
dī rēet'	Būr' gūn dy	Fēb' ru a ry
ās' sets	Bēd' oū in	īn' ven to ry
je jūnē'	en vī' ronș	eōr' ol la ry
vēr' min	ēx' ple tīvē	vī' o la blē
rān' sack	ūm' pi ragē	rēp' a ra blē
shōrt' -līved	ō' a sīs	dēs' pi ea blē
sō' jōurn	ār' se nie	bāp' tis ter y
eāīs' son	ār' ti șan	prēs' by ter y

Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nātē	ekhōl'er ie	sē'ere to ry
tēr'mītēs	gōn'fa lōn	dēe're to ry
wāy'lāy	gēn'tu plē	ēx'ple to ry
slaygh'ter	rē'tro gēdē	eon sīs'to ry
frāg'ilē	nū'ele ūs	pre çep'to ry
ear'riāgē	gēn'tay ry	rēp'er to ry
thōr'ōūgh	eo quēt'ry	ekhī rūr'ger y
sehēd'ulē	sto mǎekh'ie	spērm a çē'ti
grānd'eur	in'ter stīçē	pān e gŷr'ist
hir sūtē	çe rām'ie	pān'e gy rizē
bēn'zīnē	re vōlt'ing	mel lī'lu øūs

Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

āg'gran dīzē	dēm'on strātē	tūr'mer ie
al'der man	tre mēn'døūs	mne mōn'ie
Ā'eo rān	stu pēn'døūs	vīr'e lāy
āl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ēx'pur gātē
mīş'tlē tōē	Ār'a bīe	ām'ber grīs
prēs'by ter	eōm'bat ivē	mīn'a ret
rāşp'ber rŷ	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de āl
vēn'ī şon	eōm'plāy şāņçē	plāt'i nūm
pōş'i tīvē	eōn'versē ly	fēm'i nīņē
diş hōn'est	diş āş'ter	gēn'ū īņē
çhiv'al rīe	drām'a tīst	por tēnt'øūs

Lesson 200.

Words to be carefully discriminated.

eôr'po ral, <i>an officer.</i>	vē'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
eor pō're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vē'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dū'al ĭst, <i>a believer in</i> <i>two gods.</i>	ăp'po šitē, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el ĭst, <i>one who fights</i> <i>a duel.</i>	öp'po šitē, <i>over against.</i>
de sçen'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ela măt'ion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sën'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe eli măt'ion, <i>inurement</i> <i>to a climate.</i>
çē're øūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ăn'a lÿzē, <i>to separate.</i>
sē'ri øūs, <i>grave; solemn.</i>	ăn'nal ĭzē, <i>to record.</i>
Sĭr'i ũs, <i>the dog-star.</i>	ôr'a elē, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ăŷ'ri elē, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

The words opposite one another in the lines have nearly the same meaning, and are called *Synonyms*.

ăŷ'thor ĭzē	eom mĭs'sion	em pow'er
ap pâr'ent	öb'vi øūs	ěv'i dent
ae eôrd'ant	eôn'so nant	a ġrēe'ing
de pört'ment	de mēan'or	be hāv'ior
dĭ dăe'tie	pre çep'tivē	in strüet'ivē
fla ġĭ'tiøūs	a trō'ciøūs	out rā'ġeøūs
ad hēr'ent	pâr'ti šăn	fö'l'lōŷ er
ĭn'di ġeņçē	pën'ũ ry	pöv'er ty
sÿe'o phant	păr'a sĭtē	flăt'ter er
hăr'bin ġer	pre eûr'sor	fōrē rŭn'ner

Lesson 202.

to, towards; unto.	vānē, a weathercock.
tōo, also.	vāīn, proud; empty.
tyō, one and one.	veīn, a blood-vessel.
treý, three at cards.	wāstē, to consume; loss.
trāý, a shallow vessel.	wāīst, part of the body.
vālē, a valley; a dell.	wārē, merchandise.
veīl, a cover; a curtain.	wēār, to use; to waste.
wāīt, to tarry; to stay.	wāý, a road; manner.
weīght, heaviness; load.	weīgh, to balance.
weīghēd, balanced.	wēek, seven days.
wādē, to walk in water.	wēāk, not strong.
wēth'er, a sheep.	wōod, timber; a forest.
wēath'er, state of the air.	wōūld, preterit of will.

Lesson 203.

Words sometimes incorrectly pronounced alike, but which should be carefully discriminated.

līnē	loin	erēek	erīck	sēx	sēets
lōām	lōom	pīnt	point	yōn	yāwn
loşē	lōosē	sāt	sōt	lēāst	lēst
mōrn	mōyrn	phāşē	fāçē	seraywl	serōll
rout	roūtē	layd	lōrd	tēnts	tēnsē
stałk	stōck	ēāst	yēāst	with	wīthē
eān	kēn	dayn	dōn	elōşē	elōthēs
blānch	blēnch	dōşē	dōzē	eōārsē	eōārsē
wānt	wōnt	wēn	wēn	whītē	wīgh̄t
wāx	whācks	āłms	ārms	mōor	mōrē

Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as sây'	es sây'	ěp'ie	ěp'oeĥ
de ċeāsċ'	diş ēāşċ'	bēā'eŋ	běck'ŋ
de sċent'	dis sċent'	eōf'fin	eōuĥ'ing
de vīċċ'	de vīşċ'	ġrist'ly	ġriş'ly
huş zā'	huş şār'	dī'vers	dī'versċ'
in tċnsċ'	in tċnts'	eĥō'ral	eōr'al
a loud'	al lowċd'	ġānt'let	ġāynt'let
im mċrsċ'	a mċrċċ'	mū'sie	mū'ċie
af fċet'	ef fċet'	rād'ish	rċd'dish
e lūċċ'	al lūċċ'	seūlp'tor	seūlpt'ūrċ'
Ĉās'tilċ'	eāst'-stċel	hūm'blċ'	ūm'bel

Lesson 205.

as ċċnt', <i>steepness.</i>	bur'y (bċr'rŷ), <i>to cover with earth.</i>
as sċnt', <i>agreement.</i>	bċr'ry, <i>a small fruit.</i>
an'eĥor, <i>for a ship.</i>	eān'non, <i>a great gun.</i>
anċ'k'er, <i>a liquid measure.</i>	eān'on, <i>a rule or law.</i>
al'ter, <i>to change.</i> [<i>fice.</i>	ċċĥl'ing, <i>top of a room</i>
al'tar, <i>a place for sacri-</i>	sēāl'ing, <i>as with wax.</i>
ay'ġer, <i>an instrument.</i>	ċċll'ar, <i>a lower room.</i>
ay'ġur, <i>to foretell.</i>	sċll'er, <i>one who sells.</i>
būr'rōw, <i>hole for shelter.</i>	ċċs'sion, <i>a giving up.</i>
bōr'ōuĥ' a <i>corporate town.</i>	sċs'sion, <i>a sitting.</i>
bōld'er, <i>more bold.</i>	eŋūş'ĥn, <i>a relation.</i>
bōw'l'der, <i>a large pebble.</i>	eōz'ċn, <i>to cheat.</i>

Lesson 206.

çen'sū al, <i>of the census.</i>	phīl'ter, <i>a love-charm.</i>
sēn'sū al, <i>carnal.</i>	grēāt'er, <i>larger.</i>
eoun'çil, <i>an assembly.</i>	grā'ter, <i>that which grates.</i>
eoun'sel, <i>advice. [cloth.</i>	hō'ly, <i>sacred; pure.</i>
eān'vas, <i>a kind of coarse</i>	yhōl'ly, <i>entirely.</i>
eān'vass, <i>to discuss.</i>	mār'tin, <i>a bird. [sel.</i>
erew'el, <i>worsted yarn.</i>	mār'ten, <i>a kind of wea-</i>
eru'el, <i>inhuman; savage.</i>	mān'ner, <i>form; method.</i>
çyġ'net, <i>a young swan.</i>	mān'or, <i>district. [place.</i>
sīġ'net, <i>a seal.</i>	mān'tel, <i>shelf over a fire-</i>
ehōl'er, <i>anger; wrath.</i>	mān'tlē, <i>a cloak.</i>
eōl'lar, <i>for the neck.</i>	mār'tial, <i>warlike.</i>
fil'ter, <i>to strain.</i>	mār'shal, <i>an officer.</i>

Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eōn'so nançé	eōn'so nants	çen'sus	sēn'seş
e lÿş'i an	e liş'ion	Lăt'in	lăt'ten
e mēr'sion	im mēr'sion	eōn'çert	eōn'sôrt
fôr'mer ly	fôrm'al ly	eôr'nīçé	Êôrn'ish
pæss'a blé	pās'si blé	hāl'lōw	hā'lō
pe tī'tion	par tī'tion	rēl'ie	rēl'iet
eōm'i ty	eom mīt'tee	ôr'der	ôrd'ūrē
dēp ra vā'tion	dēp ri vā'tion	fā'ther	fār'ther
ve răç'i ty	vo răç'i ty	plāint'iff	plāint'ivē
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençé	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bilə	boil	ad hēr'ençə	ad hēr'ents
wīg	whīg	eön fi dānt'	eön'fi dent
Ġöd	ġayd	at tēnd'ançə	at tēnd'ants
dānçə	däynts	ăe'çi dençə	ăe'çi dents
dömə	dōm	e liç'it	il liç'it
wheel	wēal	ēm'i nençə	īm'mi nençə
lēasə	lēə	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sənsə	sīnçə	sāl'a ry	çəl'er y
dröss	drayſ	bār'ren ness	bār'on ess
whīt	wīt	pröph'e çy	pröph'e sÿ

Lesson 209.

mēd'al, a stamped coin.	pēn'çil, used for writing.
mēd'dlē, to interfere.	pēn'silə, hanging.
mī'nor, one under age.	pēt'ty, small; little.
mī'ner, a worker in mines.	pēt'ix, a term in law.
mīt'y, full of mites.	pòm'açə, ground apples.
mīġht'y, powerful.	pūm'icə, a spongy stone.
nā'val, of ships.	rīg'or, severity; stiffness.
nā'vəl, the central part.	rīg'ġer, one who rigs.
çēn'sor, one who censures.	sück'er, a kind of fish.
çēns'er, a pan for incense.	sūe'eor, help; assistance.
pān'nel, a kind of saddle.	sûr'plus, excess.
pān'el, a jury roll.	sûr'pliçə, a clerical dress.

Lesson 210.

pāl'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eöm'pliment, <i>regard.</i>
pāl'atē, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eöm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
pāl'ettē, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
ēm'i grātē, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'cil or, <i>member of a</i>
īm'mi grātē, <i>to move in.</i>	council. [<i>straight.</i>
eās'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	strā'ght'ēn, <i>to make</i>
eāst'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	strā'it'ēn, <i>to narrow.</i>
eûr'rent, <i>running.</i>	eāl'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
cûr'rant, <i>a small fruit.</i>	eāl'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
eāp'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	sût'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
eāp'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	sûb'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>

Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

jilt	döl'lar	rîp'plē	năt'û ral
gyrē	sehöl'ar	trîp'lē	gût'tur al
jōwl	grăp'plē	pöp'py	lit'er al
tröll	chăp'el	eöp'y	dîz'zi ly
gōæl	rěn'net	sûn'ny	buş'i ly
knöll	sěn'atē	môn'ey	vēr'ti eal
dölē	frëck'lē	glim'mer	är'ti elē
tûrf	shëk'el	prîm'er	dû'te øūs
vêrb	wît'ty	trëäd'lē	bëä'û'te øūs
pîrn	çit'y	pëd'dlē	fîn'i eal
pêrk	höp'per	eöd'dlē	pîn'na elē
sûrd	pröp'er	möd'el	çyn'ie al

Lesson 212.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēām	eōm'et	pěb'blę	ĩn ter ęedę'
serēen	vōm'it	rěb'el	sū per sēdę'
shēāvę	plūm'met	sīb'yl	eōl'o nīzę'
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīzę'
shīēld	vēr'y	līn'net	pār'a lȳzę'
twīrl	mēr'ry	eām'el	sē'ere ęy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēe'sta sy
elērk	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāę'il lātę'
quīrk	mūd'dy	sēv'ęn	fās'çi nātę'
frayd	stūd'y	hēāv'ęn	eō ēr'cion
brøad	ģāĩn'ea	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
awęd	nīn'ny	elār'et	ex ēr'tion

Lesson 213.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ģrįēf	do'ing	a bȳss'	hīd'e øūs
shēāf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi øūs
ģāĩlę	yēō'man	as sēss'	ĩm'pi øūs
ehȳlę	eklō'ral	āb'sęēss	ā'que øūs
rēnd	knōw'ing	sīck'lę	pār'ti elę'
ȳrēnch	ģō'ing	nīck'el	erīt'ie al
dēārth	eon dōlē'	tāl'ents	dīl'i ģent
wōrth	eon trōl'	bāl'anęę	ēl'e ģant
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lencę	fāl'li blę'
ēārth	dis pēl'	eom pēer'	prēl'a ęy
spūrt	fōrę tēll'	ad hērę'	ģēāl'øūs y



Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

whĭch	stòm'æh	re prĭevə'	in ĭ'tial
dĭtch	saj'sagə	eon çĕivə'	of fĭ'cial
fēūd	wōrd'y	de grādə'	es sĕn'tial
sūed	tûr'gid	a frājd'	sol stĭ'tial
prudə	vēr'ger	pre pârə'	a bŭn'dant
wōōed	vĭr'tuē	for bĕâr'	de pĕnd'ent
balk	lēp'ard	bār'ter	in veĭgh'er
shayl	lēp'er	tār'tar	be trāy'er
gūisə	fām'inə	mār'tyr	dĭ'a lōgŭə
sighs	gām'mòn	sue çĕed'	dĭ nām'ies
flĭēs	sălm'on	æ çĕdē'	me eĥăn'ies

Lesson 215.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjêld	seăn'dal	se rênø'	ăn'no tâtø
wêird	hăn'dlø	un elēæn'	ăn'o dŷnø
swālø	elām'or	be twēen'	eøl on nādø'
swāin	grām'mar	ma rinø'	sēr e nādø'
storm	hām'mer	eom plētø'	döm i nēer'
swarm	pālm'er	de fēæt'	bël ve dērø'
sçythø	sā'tyr	de çēit'	pēn'ni less
writhø	trāi'tor	eō ērçø'	mòn'øy less
sievø	wāit'er	dis bûrsø'	jøe'ũ lar
givø	erā'ter	dis pērsø'	jöck'øy ing

Lesson 216.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skein	vāl'id	kīr'tlø	pöl'i çy
slāin	sāl'ad	tūr'tlø	lëg'a çy
erānø	māl'let	fēr'tilø	eūr'ti lagø
swörd	vāl'et	myr'tlø	sŷn'a göögøø
bōast	brēez'y	wid'gēon	eöd'i çil
ghōst	grēās'y	pīg'øon	döm'i çilø
quēer	gār'den	māl'icø	vēr'sa tilø
brjēf	pār'døn	pāl'açø	hŷp'o eritø
spōkø	ē'vyl	tôr'tøisø	hīp'po drömø
erōak	ēæ'glø	môr'tisø	sçēn'er y
sëlf	pölø'äx	sël'vagø	plē'na ry
sylph	pöult'ry	pör'ridgø	dēæn'er y

Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zīne	eōl'leǵe	eon fēr'	ū tēn'sil
brīnk	knōw'l'edǵe	a stīr'	pre hēn'silē
fōūǵht	lēath'er	oe eūr'	fa tīgū'ing
eaūǵht	tēth'er	ef fāǵe'	be lēā'ǵyer
wrōūǵht	eaū'eus	e rāse'	sī lī'ceōūs
fūse	mayk'ish	chas tise'	vex ā'tiōūs
newǵ	au'thor	bap tize'	fa ǵē'tiōūs
viewǵ	ayn'ing	a chiēve'	sus pī'cion
chōōse	ār'id	per ǵēivē'	po sī'tion
wōōeǵ	hēir'ship	be reāve'	in ǵis'ion
ōōze	āir'y	re nown'	de riš'ion
whoǵe	eār'ry	re nounǵe'	e dī'tion

Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān'eōr	in vādē'	dī ūr'nal
knūrl	eān'ker	up brājd'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bānē'	at tōr'ney
jērck	sūe'tion	or dāin'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'pīǵe	a dīēū'	eon tā'ǵiōn
mǵth	au'spīǵe	im brue'	her bā'ceōūs
grōwth	bōt'tom	pre ǵedē'	frōl'ie sōmē
lōath	au'tumǵ	pro ǵeed'	frōl'ick ing
lōathē	trūnn'ion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthē	būn'ion	ex trēmē'	dis erē'tion

Lesson 219.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eøp'le	wrÿ'ness	vê'hî elø
wrist	eÿp'bôard	rî'ot	tÿp'ie al
shred	ehô'rus	lÿ'rist	øb'sta elø
dread	pô'røus	lî'vrø	prô'to eöl
sehëmø	hill'y	tën'on	mÿs'tie al
chief	lil'y	pën'non	mîs'ti ness
siëgø	sân'dal	rös'trum	rëe're ant
seat	eän'dle	phän'tom	rëck'øn er
sëethø	nû'tant	fän'ion	wrøtch'ed ly
keyed	nëü'ter	vër'sion	øff'i çer
twëed	nüi'sançø	tër'tian	øph'i eløide

Lesson 220.

Words containing silent Letters.

thouçht	händ'sömø	re doubt'	hëe'a tomø
wreathø	viçt'uals	re sçind'	sçî'o list
wreath	sçis'sors	gñeîs'søsø	eô a lësçø'
rhomø	sçhøt'tish	be nîgn'	äp'o thëgm
gnät	gnô'mon	eam päîgn'	dî'a phrâgm
røgüø	för'eîgn	ar räîgn'	psÿ'eñie al
gnaw	dough'ty	op pügn'	säe'eñia ringø
gnash	haug'h'ty	re sîgn'	rñeu mät'ie
gnarl	ehron'ie	de lîght'	rñäp'so dy
gnömø	daug'h'ter	ex pügn'	rñët'o rie
phlëgm	ghâst'ly	af frîght'	ea tärrh'al

Lesson 221.

Silent Letters.

taught	honest	ea tarrh'	pnēū māt'ies
source	gher'kin	eon dēm'n'	psal'ter ŷ
brought	chalk'y	de mēs'nē'	pnēū mō'ni ā
realm	island	de pōt'	rhi nōç'e rōs
vault	naph'thā	bûrgh'er	rēn'dez voj's
knob	gris'tlē	ealk'er	jēop'ard ŷ
quālm	thrōs'tlē	rhom'boid	hēm'or rhaçē
wroth	ehris'ten	fmē'sis	rhiç'o pōd
frayght	jēop'ard	ptis'an	ptār'mī ġan
knock	wrig'glē	psŷ'ehie	psēū'do nŷm
knife	bris'tlē	rhy'm'er	psālm'ist rŷ

Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'tlē	glū'ey ness	eol lēet'i blē
pa pay'	erŷ's'tal linē	e rās'a blē
gēŷ'ser	ehrys'a līs	ae eôr'dī on
gāug'ing	lāeh'ry mōsē	sāç er dō'tal
eo lōgnē'	kēr'o sēnē	ēf fer vēs'çençē
qua drillē'	glŷç'er inē	tran quīl'li ty
skŷ'ey	ār'go naut	eom mīt'ti blē
sôr'ghum	fōrē bōd'ing	eôr us eā'tion
sur vey'	ex chēq'uer	māe a rō'nī
stärve'ling	sīb'yl linē	pīe'ea līl lī
prō'grāmmē	sīb'i lant	fil'i būs ter

Lesson 223.

Words liable to be misspelled.

fleam	ēy'ing	gēn e āl'o gy
glyph	wēe'vyl	bāe ea laɹ're atə
liège	lāe'qwer	āb o rīg'i nēs
euish	du ət'	ār eħæ ől'o gy
täunt	quar tēt'	ās a fēt'i dā
dräp	phē'nix	ēr y sip'e las
flechē	rōgy'ish	hō mo gē'ne øūs
frère	whēy'ēy	hȳ per erīt'i çis̃m
järdēs	lēdg'er	ieh̃ thy ől'o gy
erȳpt	säch'el	īg'nis-fāt ū ūs
soɹ	lār'ynx	läck a dāɹ'çi eal

Lesson 224.

Words frequently mispronounced.

fōr'tress	dān'druff	prōd'ūçē	eon çisē'
ēär'bīnē	frān'chisē	eōm'bat	diş ōwn'
ehlō'ridē	hōm'agē	thith'er	diş dāin'
eōf'fee	rħu'bārb	ō'nyx	dī vūlgē'
eōm'radē	eōv'ert	diş ārm'	ex tōl'
sāɹ'çer	mā'tron	jo eōsē'	for bādē'
dēe'adē	mōn'ad	bøûr gēois'	suf fūşē'
quīn'sy	pā'tron	Ėāy ěnnē'	pos sēs̃s'
gāl'loỹs	lith'argē	eon toɹ'	fāre wēll'
mīş'lē	pār'tridgē	dī vērgē'	be nēath'
fāɹ'çet	wa'ter	dī vērt'	re sōɹçē'

Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mōnd	pār'a dīsē	çin eħō'nà
çhăn de lïēr'	ā'li as	in vēi'glē
ğrăn'a ry	pār'a çhutē	stra tē'gie
eou'ri er	pōt-poyr ri'	ex eür'sion
ēg'lan tīnē	hÿ'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sôr'çer y	eön'fis eātē	an chō'vy
ëx'tir pātē	psāl'mo dÿ	pa lä'ver
eôr'di al	ğüärd'ï an	Çay eä'sian
eör'ri dör	eöm'mu nişm	ap pār'el
ğăş'e øūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
döç'i blē	eøü rä'gēøūs	im mor tellē'

Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sòm'er saylt	how'itz er	bär'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sÿ'e'a mōrē	bil'lings ġātē
sil'hoyl ëttē	a brīdğ'ment	brÿ'o ny
pa vil'ion	ăd'di blē	çen'ti ped
quin till'ion	æs thēt'ie	çim'e ter
çï vil'ian	ăl'eħe my	eöl'an der
çen'ti ġrām	är'que büsē	eöp'i er
ma nil'lâ	ăÿ lăn'tus	nas tûr'tium
ëü'pho nÿ	as bēs'tus	chïe'o ry
prös'e lÿtē	as çend'ant	heÿ'nøūs ness
pū'tre fy	sÿz'y ġy	dëb o nâÿr'
pro bös'çis	bär'be eūē	pôr'phy ry

Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bal'drie	mal fēā'sançø	eal līg'ra phy
băn'yan	sûr'çin ġlø	dÿs'en tēr y
baŷ'blø	plēū'ri sy	rēm i nīs'çençø
la pēl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pœ'ri sy
kēr'chīēf	ôs'çil lātø	hÿ pôt'e nūsø
ġnōs'tie	dēl'e blø	syn ēē'do ehe
bût'-ēnd	laŷ'da nūm	sī dē're al
eām'phēnø	erÿs'tal līzø	ād sēi tī'tiøŷs
eāŷch'up	pōl'y ġlōt	ām aŷ rō'sis
çēss'-pōol	ġŷer rīl'lā	līl i pū'tian
çi ġār'	quin tēs'sençø	līl i ā'ceøŷs

Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'fūrø	eon fēē'tion ēr y
elīnch	flēðġø'ling	klēp to mā'ni ā
slēūth	āf'ġhan	eōr nu eō'pi ā
blōndø	çhe nillø'	eōt y lēd'o nøŷs
ġlēbø	çhe mīšø'	dī ū tūr'ni ty
ġÿvøŷ	çhās'sēūr	tērp sieh o rē'an
ġŷÿ	çhēv'ron	me tēmp sy ehō'sis
erūŷch	eōr'ymb	mē te ør'o lītø
tøūch	e levø'	pēr ip nēū'mo ny
krāal	hōġŷ'hēad	phār ma eo pœ'ia
chīntz	mēer'schaym	phār ma çēū'tie al
çiērgø	bûhr'-stōnø	sāe eha rīf'er øŷs

Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ël e phan tī'a sis	īr re eōġ'ni za blē
pār a di sī'ae al	ġū ber na tō'ri al
pār a pher nā'li à	ël ee mōs'y na ry
vēr i si mīl'i tūdē	pōl y eot y lē'don
tīn tin nāb ū lā'tion	hēt er o ġē'ne øūs
sū per e rōġ'a tīvē	hī e ro ġlŷph'ie al
pū sil la nīm'i ty	hŷp o eħon drī'ae al
phan tāş ma ġō'ri à	his tō ri ōġ'ra pher
ōb'li ġa tō ri ly	in dīs'so lu blē ness
īd i o sŷn'era sy	in dīs'pu ta blē ness
īr re mē'di a blē	ēr y si pēl'a tōūs
īp e eāe ū ān'hā	īr rēf'ra ġa blē ness

Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

ōf (ōv)	tøŷgh (tūf)	trōŷgh (trawf)
sīcē (sīz)	hōŷgh (hōk)	buş'ŷ (bīz'ŷ)
tīgē (tēj)	fîord (fyôrd)	ma'nŷ (mēn'ŷ)
says (sēz)	buoŷ (bwoŷ)	pret'tŷ (prīt'tŷ)
said (sēd)	eōŷgh (kawf)	wom'en (wīm'en)
loir (lwär)	monŷ (mōng)	eañ òn' (kan yŷn')
a'nŷ (ēn'ŷ)	roŷġē (rōozh)	sä lōn' (sä lōng')
newt (nūt)	mauvē (mōv)	ġhăp'eau (shăp'o)
beaux (bōz)	ruġhē (rōosh)	ġha teau' (sha tō')
onġē (wŷns)	Czēeh (tchĕk)	ero quġet' (kro kâ')
īrŷn (ī'urn)	eăf'é (kăf'ă)	men äġē' (-ăzh')

Lesson 231.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pat wə')	boy' quet' (bōō kā')
bī joy' (be zhōō')	breech'es (brīch'ez)
phit'his'ie (tiz'ik)	pôr'pôisē (pôr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġēn')
En'ġlish (īng'ġlish)	diş cern' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nœugh' (e nŭf')
haut'boy (hō'boy)	en nui' (ōng nwē')
hiē'eough (hīk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīght'eoūs (rī'chus)	vīġñ ettē' (vin yēt')
chām'ois (shām'mŷ)	squīr'rel (or skwūr'rel)
boy'doir (bōō'dwôr)	suf fīcē' (suf fīz')
ser'geant (sär'jent)	eôr'teġē (kôr'tāzh)

Lesson 232.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

sœugh (sŭf)	men äġ'e rīē (men äzh'e rŷ)
myrrī (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (chē che- or sīs'e-)
suāvē (swāv)	chēv'aux-de-frīşē (shēv'o de frēz)
shew (shō)	păp'ier-mă çe (păp'yā mă shā)
strew (stru)	dé eöl le té' (dā kol le tā')
boyffē (bōōf)	tīe-doy' loy' reux' (tīk dōō lōō rōō')
nōm (nōng)	vēr mī cēl'lī (-chēl'lī or -sēl'lī)
elœugh (klŭf)	sū per fī'ciēs (sū per fīsh'ēz)
née (nā)	ră tion ā'le (răsh un ā'le)
ġhat (ġawt)	ha bīt u é (ä bīt ū ā')
erēux (krû)	hăl le lŭ'jäh (hăl le lŭ'yä)

Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

buş'ı ness (bız'nes)	röq'ıe laurê (rök'e lör)
colo nel (kûr'nel)	săe'ri fîcê (săk'ri fîz)
hau têu' (hō tûr')	çhef-d'œuvrê' (shā dōōvr')
bdell'ium (děl'yum)	ês eri toirê' (ês krî twôr')
euî răss' (kwe răs')	bellês-lêt'três (bel lêt'ter)
gauchê riê' (gōsh rē')	rês tau rănț' (rês to rănğ')
trou's seau' (trōō sō')	mîğ'ñ on ette' (mîn yon êt')
gün'walê (gün'nel)	fûeh'si â (fōōk'sî â)
dăh'lia (dăl'yà)	re veîl'le (re vâl'yâ)
soi ree' (swă rā')	păp e tერიê' (păp a trê')
săp'phîrê (săf'îr)	sur veîl'lançê (-vâl'yans)
eōg'ñae (kôn'yak)	Plê'ia dês (plê'ya dēz)

Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nês'ciencê (nêsh'ens)	re çêr çhé' (rûh shêr shâ')
ba regê' (ba rāzh')	sō brî quêt' (sō bre kâ')
dîph'thong (dîf'-)	ăîd'-de-camp (ăd'de kōng)
sôl'dier (sôl'jer)	mag gîô're (mad jô'ra)
fôrt'ûnê (fôrt'yun)	mădê moi sellê' (-mwa zêl')
nêph'ew (nêf'yū)	flêur-de-liș' (flur de lê')
lêt'tuçê (lêt'tis)	dêb au çhêe' (dêb o shê')
en trée' (ōng trā')	rêș er vôi'r' (rêz er vwôr')
re gîmê' (rā zhēm')	êis tēdd'fôd (îs tēth'fôd)
seru toirê' (skru twôr')	prô té gé' (prô tâ zhâ')
phy sîquê' (fê zêk')	de nouê'menț (-nōō'mong)



Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erī tīq̃e' (krī tēk')
 pen çant' (pōng shōng')
 çhīg'ñon (shēn'yōng)
 çha let' (sha lā')
 é lān' (ā lāng')
 mēm'oir (mēm'wor)
 mox s̃eür' (mo sēr')
 blanc-mangē' (blo-mōnj')
 a mendē' (a mōngd')
 çen timē' (sōn tēm')
 bīv'ouāe (bīv'wāk')

en eōre' (ōng kōr')
 sé aņçē' (sā ōns')
 mor çeau' (mor sō')
 dan s̃eūsē' (dōng zūr'z')
 sang-froid' (sōng frwä')
 q̃ui vīvē (kē vēv)
 faux pās' (fō pā')
 bōn tōn (bōng tōng)
 bōn'mōt' (bōng'mō)
 mil lier' (mi lyā')
 s̃a van't' (s̃a vōng')

Lesson 236.

Names of Men.

Chärleſ	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'sà
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hën'ry	Băș'il
Geôrgē	Än'drew	Hō'mer	Čā'leb
Hūgh	Är'thur	Ī'saæ	Čē'phas
Jāmēz	Člär'ençē	Jā'eob	Čy'rus
Jōb	Dā'vid	Jō'seph	Ēū'gēnē
Jōhn	Ēd'ward	Lew'is	Fē'lix
Lūké	Ēd'win	Nō'āh	Jā'bez
Märk	Ēz'rà	Pät'rick	Lēon'ard
Sayl	Frän'çis	Pē'ter	Mō'seş
Rălpħ	Ğil'bert	Will'iam	Rōb'ert

Lesson 237.

Names of Men.

Hēr'bert	Äb'sa lòm	Äl ex än'der
Hī'ram	Än'tħo ny	Än dro nī'eus
Hör'agē	Bēn'ja mīn	Bar thōl'o mew
Jā'son	E lī'jāh	Eb en ē'zer
Jēs'se	Fēr'di nand	Em măn'ū el
Lāw'rençē	Frēd'er ick	E zē'ki el
Lē'vī	I şā'iaħ (-yà)	Jēr e mī'āh
Lū'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pō'le on
Phīl'ip	Sām'ū el	The öph'i lūs
Rīch'ard	Tīm'o thý	Zēēħ a rī'āh

Lesson 238.

Names of Women.

Ännē	Ä'dà	Ės'ther	Lō'is
Blānchē	Äg'nēs	Ėū'nice	Lū'cy
Ėvē	Äl'ice	Ė'vā	Mā'bel
Grācē	Än'nā	Fän'ny	Mär'thā
Jānē	Bēr'thā	Flō'rā	Mā'ry
Jēān	Ėlār'ā	Frän'ces	Mȳ'rā
Kātē	Ėō'rā	Ĝēr'trudē	Nān'cy
Mayd	Ė'dith	Hēl'en	Rā'chel
Māy	Ėd'nā	Hän'nāh	Rhō'dā
Pēārl	Ėl'lā	Ī'dā	Sā'rāh
Rūth	Ėm'mā	Lāy'rā	Sū'san

Lesson 239.

Names of Women.

Ä'my	Äd'e līnē	A mē'li ā
Bēt'sey	A mǎn'dā	Är a bēl'lā
Briđg'et	Bär'ba rā	Dōr o thē'à
Ķhār'lottē	Bē'a trice	E liz'a bēth
Ėhlō'e	Dēb'o rāh	E vān'ge līnē
Dōr'eas	E lī'zā	Fe līc'i ā
Dī'nāh	Ėm'i ly	Frēd er ī'eā
Ėl'len	Mär'gā ret	Ĝēōr gi ān'ā
Flōr'encē	Pris ģil'lā	Īs a bēl'lā
Ja nēt'	Re bēē'eā	La vīn'i ā
Rō'sā	Su sǎn'nā	Vie tō'ri ā

Lesson 240.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>A.</i> or <i>Ans.</i> , Answer.	<i>Bro.</i> , Brother.
<i>A. B.</i> , Bachelor of Arts.	<i>C. H.</i> , Court-House.
<i>A. C.</i> , or <i>B. C.</i> , Before Christ. [our Lord.	<i>Co.</i> , Company; County.
<i>A. D.</i> , In the year of	<i>C. O. D.</i> , Collect on delivery.
<i>A. M.</i> , Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	<i>Cr.</i> , Credit. [ity.
<i>Bart.</i> , Baronet.	<i>D. D.</i> , Doctor of Divinity.
<i>Bbl.</i> , Barrel; barrels.	<i>Do.</i> , or <i>ditto</i> , The same.
<i>B. L.</i> , Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Dr.</i> , Doctor; Debtor.
	<i>e. g.</i> (<i>exempli gratia</i>), For example.

Lesson 241.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>Ed.</i> , Editor; Edition.	<i>H. B. M.</i> , Her Britannic Majesty.
<i>Eng.</i> , England; English.	<i>Hhd.</i> , Hogshead.
<i>Esq.</i> , Esquire. [forth.	<i>H. R.</i> , House of Representatives.
<i>Etc.</i> (<i>et cetera</i>), And so	<i>Ibid.</i> , In the same place.
<i>Fri.</i> , Friday.	<i>Id.</i> (<i>idem</i>), The same.
<i>Fahr.</i> , Fahrenheit.	<i>i. e.</i> (<i>id est</i>), That is.
<i>F. R. S.</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society.	<i>Jas.</i> , James.
<i>Gen.</i> , General; Genesis.	<i>Jun.</i> or <i>Jr.</i> , Junior.
<i>Gov.</i> , Governor.	<i>Lat.</i> , Latitude.
<i>G. P. O.</i> , General Post-Office.	<i>Lb.</i> , Pound; pounds.

Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>LL. D.</i> , Doctor of Laws.	<i>Mrs.</i> , Mistress.
<i>Long.</i> , Longitude.	<i>N.</i> , North.
<i>L. S.</i> , Place of the Seal.	<i>N. A.</i> , North America.
<i>M.</i> , Monsieur. [gress.	<i>MS.</i> , Manuscript.
<i>M. C.</i> , Member of Con-	<i>No.</i> , Number. [notice.
<i>Mon.</i> , Monday. [cine.	<i>N. B.</i> (nota bene), Take
<i>M. D.</i> , Doctor of Medi-	<i>pp.</i> , Pages.
<i>Messrs.</i> , Gentlemen.	<i>Per.</i> , By the. [ternoon.
<i>M. P.</i> , Member of Par-	<i>P. M.</i> , Postmaster; Af-
liament.	<i>P. O.</i> , Post-Office.
<i>Mr</i> , Mister; Master.	<i>Prof.</i> , Professor.

Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>P. S.</i> , Postscript.	<i>St.</i> , Saint; Street.
<i>Pub. Doc.</i> , Public Doc-	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
ument.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Rec'd.</i> , Received.	<i>Viz.</i> (videlicet), Namely.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vs.</i> (versus), Against.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Wed.</i> , Wednesday.
<i>Sat.</i> , Saturday.	<i>W. I.</i> , West Indies.
<i>Sen.</i> , Senior; Senator.	<i>Wt.</i> , Weight.

Lesson 244.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Ala.</i> , Äl a bà'mà.	<i>Ia.</i> , Ī'o wà.
<i>Ark.</i> , Är kăn'sas.	<i>Kan.</i> , Kăn'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , Čäl i fôr'nĩ à.	<i>Ky.</i> , Ken tück'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , Čöl o rä'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Loy'ĩ ši à'nà.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , Čon nęčt'- ĩ eut.	<i>Mass.</i> , Mäs sa chũ'setts.
<i>Del.</i> , Děl'a wâre.	<i>Md.</i> , Mă'ry land.
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flör'ĩ dà.	<i>Me.</i> , Mă'ne.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Ġeôr'ģĩ à.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mĩch'ĩ ġăx.
<i>Ill.</i> , Īl lĩ noiș'.	<i>Minn.</i> , Min ne sō'tà.
<i>Ind.</i> , Īn dĩ ăn'à.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mĩs sis sĩp'pĩ.
	<i>Mo.</i> , Mĩs so'p'rĩ.

Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Neb.</i> , Ne brăs'kà.	<i>R. I.</i> , Rħōdø Īsl'and.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nōrth Čăr o lĩ'nà.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Čăr o lĩ'nà.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hămp'- shiré.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Těn nes sēe'.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jěr'sęy.	<i>Tex.</i> , Těx'as.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vă'dà.	<i>Uh.</i> , Ū'tăħ (yōō'tă).
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yôrk.	<i>U. S. A.</i> , U nĩ'ted Stătęș of A mēr'ĩ eà.
<i>Or.</i> , Ōr'e ġon.	<i>Va.</i> , Vĩr ġĩn'ĩ à.
<i>O.</i> , O hĩ'o.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mōnt'.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pěnn sȳl- vā'nĩ à.	<i>Wis.</i> , Wis eōn'sin.
	<i>W. Va.</i> , Wěst Vĩr ġĩn'ĩ à.

Lesson 246.

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nŷ	Bä'den	Äl le ġhē'ny
Ayr (âr)	Bal'ti mörē	Ä'si ä (ä'shŷ ä)
Aulne (ön)	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çin çin nä'tŷ
Bös'ton	Chŷ ea'ġo	Ēū phrā'tēs
Çhey' ēnnē'	Çaŷ'ro	Hä wāŷ'i
Māŷn	Çēy'lon	Päl'es tŷnē
Mo bilē'	Ī'ser (ē'zer)	Phŷl a dēl'phŷ ä
Pau (pō)	Mad rŷd'	Pŷr'e nēēs
Sāōnē	Mil wāŷ'kee	Szēġ ed ŷn'
Seŷnē	Mon tā'nä	Vŷ ēn'nä
Thāmēs (tēmz)	New Ōr'leans	Wāsh'ing tön

Lesson 247.

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Guanaxuato (ġwä nä hwä'to)	Aube (ōb)
Poughkeepsie (pō kŷp'sŷ)	Caen (kōn)
Worcester (wōōs'ter)	Dieppe (dyēp)
Youghiogheny (yōh'ho ġä'nŷ)	Foix (fwä)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Joux (zhōō)
Chuquisaca (chōō ke sä'kä)	Lisle (lël)
Guatemala (ġä te mä'lä)	Moux (mōō)
Winnipiseogee (-pis sōk'kŷ)	Oude (owd)
Venezuela (ven ē zwē'lä)	Sioux (sōō)
Altamaha (äl ta ma ha')	Thau (tō)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwä)	Y (ŷ)

Lesson 248.

OF CHARACTERS USED IN PUNCTUATION.

A *Comma* [,] denotes the slightest degree of separation between the elements of a sentence.

A *Semicolon* [;] denotes a degree of separation somewhat greater than that indicated by a comma.

A *Colon* [:] marks a still greater degree of separation than a semicolon.

A *Period* [.] usually indicates the close of a sentence.

The *Interrogation Point* [?] is used at the end of a question.

The *Exclamation Point* [!] denotes astonishment or other emotion.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join words or syllables.

A *Dash* [—] marks a sudden break or stop in a sentence.

A *Parenthesis* [()] includes words which might be left out without injuring the sense.

Brackets [] inclose words, etc., intended to explain or rectify what precedes or follows.

An *Apostrophe* ['] indicates the omission of one or more letters; or denotes the possessive case.

Quotation Marks [“ ”] show that the passage included, is taken from some other author.

OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

A *Capital* should begin: (1) the first word of every sentence, and of every line of poetry; (2) proper names of persons, places, months, and days; (3) all appellations of the Deity; (4) titles of honor; (5) names of things personified; (6) names denoting the race or nation of individuals; (7) adjectives derived from proper names; (8) the first word of a direct quotation or speech; (9) the principal words in the titles of books; (10) words denoting important events, the chief subject of a composition, etc. (11) The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are always capitals.



E-2169

168th 5th

1884

12

WHITE'S NEW ARITHMETICS

TWO-BOOK SERIES.

White's New Elementary Arithmetic.

White's New Complete Arithmetic.

White's New Elementary Arithmetic, Uniting Oral and Written Exercises. 12mo, half roan, 268 pages.

The work presents thorough drills in all elementary processes, with both integral and fractional numbers, and includes those practical applications of numbers which are most frequently used in business and common life.

It will thus be seen that while it prepares pupils for the successful study of the Second Book (*New Complete Arithmetic*), *White's New Elementary Arithmetic* is in itself a practical *ONE-BOOK COURSE* in Arithmetic for the large number of pupils who do not attend school long enough to complete a higher and more extensive treatise.

White's New Complete Arithmetic retains all the excellent features which have made the Complete so strong and popular a text-book, but the less valuable and unnecessary portions have been abridged and omitted to make room for an *Elementary Business* portion, and a fuller and better treatment of the *Metric System*, *Measurement*, *Stock*, *Interest*, *Banking*, and other practical subjects. 12mo, half roan, 360 pages.

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.,

CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.